437

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY DAVID MACLEAN, FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS. At $2 per annum, payable in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¾ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron | Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads | Kentucky-man. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass | Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

WANTED.

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO.

A good experienced and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room.* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A machinist with a family would be preferred and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan.

Corner of Ferry & Water Sts

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE, & CO.

REFERANCES.

James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. K. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eschbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, nit pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

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Having enlarged their assortment of

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CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers, by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

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ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

30,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 Bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO CIGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Justices' Blanks

For Sale at this Office.

NEW AND ELEGANT MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW AND SPLENDID FOUR SHEET

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

Extending from the British Province of New Brunswick on the East, to the state of Missouri, on the West; and from the twenty-ninth to the forty-ninth degrees of north latitude: a space which embraces the entire region, occupied by the various States and organized Territories of the North American Union. Projected and drawn

BY H. S. TANNER,

Author of the New American Atlas, Map of North America, &c.

THIS MAP will be founded on and embrace, generally, the valuable and original matter cotained in the "American Atlas," published by the author of the proposed Map, to which will be added the result of various surveys and explorations recently completed, and such as are now in progress, and may be finished previous to the publication of the work.

The projection adopted for the proposed Map is similar to that selected for the Maps of the different states contained in the Atlas just mentioned, by which the meridians and parallels of latitude are made to intersect at right angles, as nearly as a due regard to the laws of the decrease of the former would admit. This mode of projecting Maps on an extensive scale, represents the various quadrilateral figures similar to those on the Artificial Globe, and affords a very near approximation, in other erespects, to the earth itself; distances in any direction may be accurately ascertained with facility, by the application of the simple scale; the respective diagonals of the intersecting lines of projection, are of *equal length* throughout the Map; it obviates that extreme distortion which results from the use of what is called "plane projection," in which the parallels of latitude are represented by *straight lines;* and, in fine, it represents to the understanding a *picture* of the corresponding feature of the Natural Globe, as near its original, as such a representation can possibly be given to a plane surface.

In connecting the various materials collected together for the Map, certain established points will be adhered to as *land marks* or guides for latitude and longitude: to which the local surveys, &c. will be made to conform. Particular reference will, however, be had to such propositions as shall have been subjected to the most frequent and scientific observations of men of known skill, whose deductions will be compared, and if found to differ on any material point, such position will be adopted as a due regard to the character for accuracy of the respective observers, taken in connexion with the advantages or disadvantages that may have attended their operations, may dictate.

The recent survey of the northern boundary of the United States, made in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, will constitute the basis of so much of the proposed Map as was embraced within the range of that survey; and the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, made by order of the Navy department, will be used for the basis of the southern and eastern portions of it. For the intermediate space recourse will be had to the latest information regarding its general configuration, its seas, lakes and islands, mountains, hills and valleys; and generally, such a view of its physical Geography will be given, as will afford an agreeable and instructive picture of the region brought into view.

With respect to the civil and political divisions of the United States, their *state* and *county* boundaries, &c. access will be had, in the first place to the latest and most authentic treaties and other legal documents; and in the absence of these, other sources of information will be sedulously sought for.

Especial care will be observed to delineate all the existing and contemplated Canals, Roads, and such other *internal improvements* as shall be deemed of general utility, or calculated to promote the commercial intercourse between the remote sections of our extensive country. Distances from place to place, on all important roads, will be distinctly denoted by figures, and the Turnpike and great leading roads, and those of minor importance, will be distinguished by appropriate characters. The insertion of the roads and distances, together with the post and other towns of any importance, will render the proposed Map a valuable auxillary to the traveller as well as the man of business; and will, when taken in connexion with the immense mass of other geographical detail, embodied within its scope, present a full and satisfactory view, at once useful, ornamental, and of convenient reference.

The spaces usually kept blank in maps of this description, will be filled by valuable statistical and topographical information, exhibiting a condensed summary of the population, extent in miles and acres of the United States generally, and of each separate state; together with some brief remarks on the soil, produce, &c. The size of the Map will be five feet four, by four feet eight inches.

It is equally the desire of the publisher to render the proposed Map extensively useful, and to place it within the reach of persons of every class of the community; he will therefore, spare neither pains nor expense to insure the accomplishment of the former object; and, with a view of effecting the latter, he has fixed the price of the Map at the very low sum of Eight Dollars each until subscriptions for 500 copies shall have been obtained, when the price shall be enhanced to *ten dollars* each.

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the store of the Publisher, corner of Fourth and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at the reduced price, until the subsbription shall be filled agreeably to the preceding article.

N. S. TANNER,
Geographer and Map Seller.

☞ Letters on the subject must come free of postage.

[February 25—5]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT.

Of every description,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 26—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting

A General Commission, Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard
Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co.
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
George Bogge, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co. } Florence.
John Flack,
James Buchanan, } New-York.
Washington Jackson,
William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Proposals in Writing.

WILL be received by the subscriber until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—The weather boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thomas Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—3t

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Rav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	NewBrunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville		State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb.	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.	4½	Exg. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

DESHA.

Isaac B. Desha having been convicted of the murder of Francis Baker, by a jury of his peers, in Kentucky, and letters from Lexington having stated that a new trial had been granted to him by Judge Shannon, on the ground that threats had been conveyed into the jury room, and that the verdict was not warranted by the testimony or the law, the following statement of the circumstances of the murder, furnished for a New-York paper, will place the propriety of the conviction in a clear light:

"The late Francis Baker, Esquire, was a gentleman of learning and talents from New-Jersey, and was educated as a lawyer under the late attorney general Woodruff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, when he became the proprietor and conductor of a public journal.

In September last, he set out on a journey to his native state on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the state of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state, he left Lexington on the first of November, and rode to a place call-the Blue Licks where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Doggett's tavern, where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with him and a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father and father-in-law.

The deceased was an entire stranger here, but he knew Captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natchez, lived in this neighborhood, and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he inquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with Captain Bickley, said he lived off the main road, that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him the house. The fatal offer was accepted, and after breakfast they rode off together from Doggett's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons who witnessed their departure, Desha having nothing about him but a horse-whip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a round-about jacket, with no coat or over-coat. In two or three hours afterwards, or between ten and eleven o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle-bags, and pocket book of the deceased under the following circumstances: On a bye-road, or bridle path, gloomy and retired, the country mountainous and covered with wood, leading from the main road to Desha's lives a man of the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's.

To this man's house the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of his sons got on him, and rode off in search of the owner.—He had not proceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddlebags on his arm which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open, and proved to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's and the same that Desha was seen to carry on his arm. Desha claimed the mare as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him and could not pay the money; got on her, and took the boy up behind him and rode off.—In a few minutes afterwards Desha's horse ran up to the same house, without a bridle, and another son of Ball's put on a bridle and rode in pursuit of Desha, whom he knew to be the owner. He had not gone far, when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket book was in Desha's pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good opportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket book was afterwards found in the woods cut to pieces, and in evidence it appeared to be the same with which the deceased left Doggetts'; and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Doggett's he had neither saddlebags nor pocket book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a round-about jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence by a man residing at Desha's that he never came home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of saddlebags on his arm, peeped in at the door, but went off without entering, and returned in two or three hours without the saddlebags. He had been married not quite a year to a respectable woman, who was so terrified at his manner and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning and actually left his house.

The day after the murder, a glove was found, which produced no alarm; but the following day the saddlebags were found in the woods empty, and the ends cut open. This excited suspicions of some foul deed, and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket book was found cut to pieces, and in the hollow of a tree not far distant eight shirts, with the marks cut out, a vest, a handkercheif, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree his horse had slipped it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not found until the eighth, six days after the deed had been committed, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged, about 190 yards, down a hill. The skull was fractured by repeated blows of a heavy loaded whip or bludgeon, one stab in the breast, two bruises in the shoulder, and the throat cut from ear to ear, a shocking spectacle of human barbarity. There was a deep cut in the left thumb, from which it would appear that there was an endeavor made to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked "Francis Baker" with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day the pantaloons were found, very bloody, and in the watch fob 70 dollars in United States bank notes, wrapped round a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer; the watch gone, and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head; and, at a short distance, Desha's loaded whip, the but end shattered to pieces.

The discovery of the horse of the deceased in the possession of Desha led to his apprehension at the house of his father in-law, who is said to be a man of great respectability, and who, indignant at the injured honor of his family, declared that he should never enter his house again, whether he was condemned or acquitted. So satisfied was he of his guilt, that he and his terrified wife at once abandoned him to his fate. Indeed, it is but too probable that this is not the first murder he has committed. Mr. D. a member of the bar, recently from Louisville, and now residing at Natchez, declares that Desha attempted to murder him in the same manner about a year ago. They were riding together on horseback, when Desha made some excuse for falling behind. A short time afterwards, he looked round and saw Desha with a club uplifted in the act of felling him from his horse; he clapped spurs to his horse and escaped. He was silent from prudential considerations; he was a young man, unwilling to provoke the resentment of a family so powerful and influential; he was about to leave Kentucky."

Illinois Canal.—The Legislature of Illinois at its late session, passed an act incorporating a company for the purpose of opening a Canal between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan. The report of the Commissioners shews that the facilities are great. Their estimate of the expense is about seven thousand dollars. The act makes over to the company the grants of the United States made or to be made, in aid of the undertaking. The Company are to construct the Canal within ten years, and to have the exclusive enjoyment of the profits of it, and the exclusive control of it when made; subject to a redemption at the end of fifty years, on the payment by the state to the Company, of all the advances and expenses, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum thereon.

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Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

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A machinist with a family would be preferred and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

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Corner of Ferry & Water Sts

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Dec. 24 —tf. D. L.

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J. & G. R. Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Beil, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

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Lewis Peterson.

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20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 lbs. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO CIGARS.
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Candlewick.

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BY H. S. TANNER,
Author of the New American Atlas, Map of North America, &c.

THIS MAP will be founded on and embrace, generally, the valuable and original matter cotained in the "American Atlas," published by the author of the proposed Map, to which will be added the result of various surveys and explorations recently completed, and such as are now in progress, and may be finished previous to the publication of the work

The projection adopted for the proposed Map is similar to that selected for the Maps of the different states contained in the Atlas just mentioned, by which the meridians and parallels of latitude are made to intersect at right angles, as nearly as a due regard to the laws of the decrease of the former would admit. This mode of projecting Maps on an extensive scale, represents the various quadrilateral figures similar to those on the Artificial Globe, and affords a very near approximation, in other erespects, to the earth itself; distances in any direction may be accurately ascertained with facility, by the application of the simple scale; the respective diagonals of the intersectiug lines of projectiou, are of *equal length* throughout the Map; it obviates that extreme distortion which results from the use of what is called "plane projection," in which the parallels of latitude are represented by *straigt lines;* and, in fine, it represents to the understanding a *picture* of the corresponding feature of the Natural Globe, as near its original, as such a representation can possibly be given to a plane surface.

In connecting the various materials collected together for the Map, certain established points will be adhered to as *land marks* or guides for latitude and longitude: to which the local surveys, &c. will be made to conform. Particular reference will, however, be had to such propositions as shall have been subjected to the most frequent and scientific observations of men of known skill, whose deductions will be compared, and if found to differ on any material point, such position will be adopted as a due regard to the character for accuracy of the respective observers, taken in connexion with the advantages or disadvantages that may have attended their operations, may dictate.

The recent survey of the northern boundary of the United States, made in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, will constitute the basis of so much of the proposed Map as was embraced within the range of that survey; and the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, made by order of the Navy department, will be used for the basis of the southern and eastern portions of it. For the intermediate space recourse will be had to the latest information regarding its general configuration, its seas, lakes and islands, mountains, hills and valleys; and generally, such a view of its physical Geography will be given, as will afford an agreeable and instructive picture of the region brought into view.

With respect to the civil and political divisions of the United States, their *state* and *county* boundaries, &c. access will be had, in the first place to the latest and most authentic treaties and other legal documents; and in the absence of these, other sources of information will be sedulously sought for.

Especial care will be observed to delineate all the existing and contemplated Canals, Roads, and such other *internal improvements* as shall be deemed of general utility, or calculated to promote the commercial intercourse between the remote sections of our extensive country. Distances from place to place, on all important roads, will be distinctly denoted by figures, and the Turnpike and great leading roads, and those of minor importance, will be distinguished by appropriate characters. The insertion of the roads and distances, together with the post and other towns of any importance, will render the proposed Map a valuable arixillary to the traveller as well as the man of business; and will, when taken in connexion with the immense mass of other geographical detail, embodied within its scope, present a full and satisfactory view, at once useful, ornamental, and of covenient reference.

The spaces usually kept blank in maps of this description, will be filled by valuable statistical and topographical information, exhibiting a condensed summary of the population, extent in miles and acres of the United States generally, and of each separate state; together with some brief remarks on the soil, produce, &c. The size of the Map will be five feet four, by four feet eight inches.

It is equally the desire of the publisher to render the proposed Map extensively useful, and to place it within the reach of persons of every class of the community; he will therefore, spare neither pains nor expense to insure the accomplishment of the former object; and, with a view of effecting the latter, he has fixed the price of the Map at the very low sum of Eight Dollars each until subscriptions for 500 copies shall have been obtained, when the price shall be enhanced to *ten dollars* each.

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the store of the Publisher, corner of Fourth and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at the reduced price, until the subsbription shall be filled agreeably to the preceding article.

N. S. TANNER,
Geographer and Map Seller.

☞ Letters on the subject must come free of postage.
[February 25—5]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instrumen's of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT.
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND. FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting

A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard
Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co.
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co. } Florence.
John Flack,
James Buchanan, } New-York.
Washington Jackson,
William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufactorers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Proposals in Writing.

WILL be received by the subscriber until the 8th of March next, for weatherboarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—The weather boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and plained on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thomas Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—6t

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville		State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenc	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br	$5&up. 4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5&up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5&up	par	Washington bk West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

DESHA.

Isaac B. Desha having been convicted of the murder of Francis Baker, by a jury of his peers, in Kentucky, and letters from Lexington having stated that a new trial had been granted to him by Judge Shannon, on the ground that threats had been conveyed into the jury room, and that the verdict was not warranted by the testimony or the law, the following statement of the circumstances of the murder, furnished for a New-York paper, will place the propriety of the conviction in a clear light:

"The late Francis Baker, Esquire, was a gentleman of learning and talents from New-Jersey, and was educated as a lawyer under the late attorney general Woodruff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, when he became the proprietor and conductor of a public journal.

In September last, he set out on a journey to his native state on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the state of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state, he left Lexington on the first of November, and rode to a place call the Blue Licks where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Doggett's tavern, where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with him and a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father and father-in-law.

The deceased was an entire stranger here, but he knew Captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natchez, lived in this neighborhood, and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he inquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with Captain Bickley, said he lived off the main road, that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him the house. The fatal offer was accepted, and after breakfast they rode off together from Doggett's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons who witnessed their departure, Desha having nothing about him but a horse-whip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a round-about jacket, with no coat or over-coat. In two or three hours afterwards, or between ten and eleven o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle-bags, and pocket book of the deceased under the following circumstances: On a bye-road, or bridle path, gloomy and retired, the country mountainous and covered with wood, leading from the main road to Desha's lives a man of the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's.

To this man's house the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of his sons got on him, and rode off in search of the owner.—He had not proceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddlebags on his arm which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open, and proved to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's and the same that Desha was seen to carry on his arm. Desha claimed the mare as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him and could not pay the money; got on her, and took the boy up behind him and rode off.—In a few minutes afterwards Desha's horse ran up to the same house, without a bridle, and another son of Ball's put on a bridle and rode in pursuit of Desha, whom he knew to be the owner. He had not gone far, when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket book was in Desha's pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good opportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket book was afterwards found in the woods cut to pieces, and in evidence it appeared to be the same with which the deceased left Doggetts'; and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Doggett's he had neither saddlebags nor pocket book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a round-about jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence by a man residing at Desha's that he never came home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of saddlebags on his arm, peeped in at the door, but went off without entering, and returned in two or three hours without the saddlebags. He had been married not quite a year to a respectable woman, who was so terrified at his manner and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning and actually left his house.

The day after the murder, a glove was found, which produced no alarm; but the following day the saddlebags were found in the woods empty, and the ends cut open. This excited suspicions of some foul deed, and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket book was found cut to pieces, and in the hollow of a tree not far distant eight shirts, with the marks cut out, a vest, a handkercheif, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree his horse had slipped it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not found until the eighth, six days after the deed had been committed, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged, about 190 yards, down a hill. The skull was fractured by repeated blows of a heavy loaded whip or bludgeon, one stab in the breast, two bruises in the shoulder, and the throat cut from ear to ear, a shocking spectacle of human barbarity. There was a deep cut in the left thumb, from which it would appear that there was an endeavor made to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked "Francis Baker" with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day the pantaloons were found, very bloody, and in the watch fob 70 dollars in United States bank notes, wrapped round a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer; the watch gone, and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head; and, at a short distance, Desha's loaded whip, the but end shattered to pieces.

The discovery of the horse of the deceased in the possession of Desha led to his apprehension at the house of his father in-law, who is said to be a man of great respectability, and who, indignant at the injured honor of his family, declared that he should never enter his house again, whether he was condemned or acquitted. So satisfied was he of his guilt, that he and his terrified wife at once abandoned him to his fate. Indeed, it is but too probable that this is not the first murder he has committed. Mr. D. a member of the bar, recently from Louisville, and now residing at Natchez, declares that Desha attempted to murder him in the same manner about a year ago. They were riding together on horseback, when Desha made some excuse for falling behind. A short time afterwards, he looked round and saw Desha with a club uplifted in the act of felling him from his horse; he clapped spurs to his horse and escaped. He was silent from prudential considerations; he was a young man, unwilling to provoke the resentment of a family so powerful and influential; he was about to leave Kentucky."

Illinois Canal.—The Legislature of Illinois at its late session, passed an act incorporating a company for the purpose of opening a Canal between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan. The report of the Commissioners shews that the facilities are great. Their estimate of the expense is about seven thousand dollars. The act makes over to the company the grants of the United States made or to be made, in aid of the undertaking. The Company are to construct the Canal within ten years, and to have the exclusive enjoyment of the profits of it, and the exclusive control of it when made; subject to a redemption at the end of fifty years, on the payment by the state to the Company, of all the advances and expenses, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum thereon.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1825.

Fire!—On Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of M'Gill & Dorsey, cabinet-makers, in Wood between Front and Second streets, by which six or seven frame buildings on Wood Street, and a brick house on Front Street, were destroyed. Except the brick house, the buildings were not valuable, and nearly all the property of the occupants was saved. The night was unusually calm, and a slight fall of rain commenced soon after the fire, or greater destruction would doubtless have taken place. Great credit is due to the members of the hose and different fire companies, for their very active and well directed exertions. The conduct of Mr. Weidner receives merited commendation in the following communication.

For the Gazette.

THE FIRE.

The awful and destructive conflagration which occurred on Friday night last, has given rise to some reflections as to the different modes now practised to arrest the progress of the devouring element.

The Hose lately introduced by some of our enterprising fellow-citizens, proved efficient to a very eminent degree, upon the occasion to which we allude,—and the immense importance of demolishing frame buildings adjacent to the flames, by means of Fire Hooks, proves that those instruments of protection, which have for some time been neglected and disused, are well worth the preserving care and attention of the different fire companies in our city. We would suggest to the gentlemen composing the different companies, more attention to regularity in the distribution of the members composing the Axe, Hook, and Ladder Committees, and that when those Committees do exist, good and substantial Axes, Hooks and Ladders should be provided for them.—We perceived but two Fire Hooks on the ground, no Ladders, and many Axes in the hands of those totally incompetent to use them with effect.

We are not aware that we ever witnessed such unfeeling apathy, on the part of the thousands assembled to *witness* the dreadfully sublime scene, or such unparalleled and unwearied exertion on the part of those actually engaged. Amongst those who remained idle spectators, with folded arms, we perceived some whose official stations might have added greater vigor and authority to the execution of the different plans suggested to arrest the fire. We confess that we blushed for our city and our sex, when we perceived some young and interesting females, of the highest respectability, in the ranks, braving the inclemency of the weather, grasping the rough and heavy fire buckets with their tender hands, and passing them along the lines; whilst many of the youth of our city, remained in the comfortable possession of their cloaks.

We cannot forbear to mention, on this occasion, the name of an individual who is distinguished for his disinterested and intrepid conduct, whenever the dwellings and property of his fellow-citizens are in danger. We allude to Charles Weidner—and we will hazard the remark, without fear of contradiction, that the exertions and services of this individual during the late fire, were worth those of any twenty men on the ground. At every point of danger, wherever the most daring intrepidity and presence of mind were called for, there you found Charles Weidner. Nor did the severe wounds and bruises which he repeatedly received, in any wise prevent the continuance of his vigorous and unparalleled exertions. Such a man we would call a valuable citizen, who ought to be cherished by our city, and who is one on whom its citizens can rely with confidence in the hour of peril and of danger.

B.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—Those who believe that the Almighty exercises a righteous Providence over all events in the natural world, must be filled with gratitude to Him, when they reflect on the calmness of the atmosphere during the late fire. Had the wind been tempestuous it is difficult for the imagination to depict the scene of destruction which must have ensued. Although the flames rose almost perpendicularly, yet pieces of ignited wood were seen falling on the roofs of buildings adjacent. These were speedily extinguished by the exertions of our citizens, and in some cases at the great risk of injury to their persons, or loss of life, by falling from the roofs of high buildings. On witnessing some feats performed during the late fire, which placed those who achieved them in imminent danger, an idea was suggested to the mind of a citizen, which is now respectfully submitted for the consideration of the councils and inhabitants of the city.

The plan is to have iron staples inserted through the shingles and sheathing into the heads of the rafters. The staples should extend a sufficient distance above the exterior of the covering to admit of passing through it a cord or rope; or perhaps it were better to have a ring inserted in the staple in such position that it would fall to either side of the roof. These staples, or staples and rings, should be introduced at such distances on the ridge as would make one side a square of half of the roof. Hatches through the roof should be constructed, (where they are not) to admit of ready access to the ridge. In case of fire kindling on the roof, a person could readily gain the ridge with a cord, and making one end of it fast in the staple or ring, could descend to the very eve of the roof. Drawing the cord tense, and making it fast round his body, he might exert himself with perfect safety, on every part of the roof within the length of the cord. In case of high winds, during a fire, driving the sparks and brands to a distance, lodging them on roofs and setting them in flames in a few minutes, it is apprehended the above plan would be of great service. Hundreds of persons might be usefully employed who have been seen to stand idle spectators, at fires extinguishing the fire in its incipient stage, frequently obviate the necessity of removing the fire engines from the main scene of action. The proposition is simple; but it is believed it will not be less acceptable on that account, should others believe it would prove as beneficial in the scenes alluded to as the writer does.

CITIZEN M——.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Feb.* 19, 1825.

"Yesterday, Wm. Marks, of your county was elected U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy that will occur on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of Walter Lowrie's term of service. This choice was not calculated upon by the most knowing ones, ten minutes before it happened. The Senators of the U. S. have to repair to Washington on the 4th of March, and it is supposed that Mr. Marks will, in two or three days, resign his seat as Speaker and State Senator. Burnside, St. Clair, and J. K. Mann, are spoken of as competitors for the Speaker's chair, on Marks' resignation.

"Both branches of the Legislature have altogether been engaged with private and local bills, which sometimes are warmly contested, and at the expense of much time. For instance, a bill making a new division of wards in the city of Philadelphia, consumed three days of this week, in the House. There was nothing singular in the debate, except that today, on the third reading of the bill, we had some controversy about the true definition of the term democracy. A little chattering member, of Philadelphia county, defined it to consist in acting fairly and justly, with regard to your opponents, but by all means to act with your party be their projects ever so unfair or unjust. Ritner, of Washington county, said democracy meant one who stuck to his party, but who would not do any act that was illiberal or unjust towards his adversary. All the old intelligent democrats took side with Ritner, and were for dealing liberally with the federalists in the proposed bill. Mahany, however, is a federalist who has turned to the democratic side, and as there are a great number of members in the same situation, his furious doctrines were supported by the majority.

"The committee having Judge Franklin in hand, got through with the witnesses who have been summoned, this day. They adjourned for a few days, it is supposed, for the purpose of examining their notes of the testimony, and determining whether the accusations have been sustained, so far as to make it necessary for the Judge to adduce rebutting testimony. Judge Chapman's committee proceeds very slowly. A committee will not be appointed this session in Judge Young's case."

A LETTER FROM HAYTI.—A considerable number of colored persons emigrated last summer from this city to the Island of St. Domingo. The following letter from one of these emigrants to Samel Johnson, a colored man here, has been handed us for publication.

"*Samana, January* 4, 1825.

My dear Brother,—Agreeable to your request, I am happy to write to you from this place, where we arrived last Saturday evening, after a very pleasant and prosperous voyage. We have had every thing as comfortable on our passage as we could expect, a good captain and crew, and in most a very pleasant company of emigrants. Here we have been received by the people in a most kind manner, and find a most fruitful country, though it is poorly cultivated, a great abundance of fish, cattle, chickens and poultry, hogs, sheep and horses, corn, sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, oranges, and every thing. We are told that the land *is* very good and cheap, and every emigrant can have his, which the government gives him, as soon as he pleases. I cannot express my thankfulness for the great goodness of God, in giving us such a land of promise to come to. Give my love to all the society, and tell them to come and see for themselves, and like the queen of Sheba, they will find that the half is not told them. From what I have seen, I judge it best for all to come, and rejoice that I am here. All the emigrants I have seen who came before us, are very much satisfied. Some have been sick, and three or four have died, but we die every where. We were a little sea-sick. The weather, after we had been out a few days, became warm, and it is now as warm as summer. We expect to go on to our farm in a day or two, having determined to take up our abode here, and from what we hear it seems it would be best for the emigrants to come to this place for a good while, as there are very few inhabitants here, and the Americans can have their own kind of society. Farewell.

Your sister in the Lord.

KEZIAH HANSBURY.

Samana is a peninsula, at the east end of the Island of Hayti, and the town of Samana is eight or ten miles up the bay, on the south side of the peninsula.

Internal Improvement.

Canal Report.—We are indebted to a friend at Harrisburgh for a copy of the Report made to the Legislature by Messrs. Clarke and Holgate, two of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners. It is very long, occupying 46 closely printed pages; but a considerable part of it is taken up with a detail of the fruitless attempts made by the commissioners to obtain an engineer. The principal part of the useful information it contains, our readers will find in the following extracts. Some further extracts shall be given in our next.

EXTRACTS.

That our views may be more distinctly understood; we avow it as our decided opinion that there should be a leading, uninterrupted canal, made and owned by the commonwealth, the whole length of the state, so that a boat loaded at Pittsburgh can land her cargo on the wharves of Philadelphia. This canal divides itself naturally into four sections.

Section 1. From Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, a few miles above Harrisburgh, to be fixed by the best place of taking the water out of that river, and of crossing it by an aqueduct.

Section 2. From the east bank of the Susquehanna to the upper fork of the Franks.own branch of the Juniata, one mile and a half below Hollidaysburgh, in Huntingdon county.

Section 3. From the forks of the Juniata over the Allegheny, to the forks of the Little Conemaugh river, in Cambria county.

Section 4. From thence to Pittsburgh.

In section 1, from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, there will have to be one summit level with three tunnels, or two tunnels with two summit levels. The first and principal one of which is at the Gap, 16 miles east of Lancaster city.—The crown of the hill is 587 feet above tide, but the board determined to pass it at 519 feet, which will require half a mile of tunnel. This height however was assumed without having had sufficient time to make the necessary surveys. We are not therefore prepared to affirm that it is the best that can be adopted. Nay we are now rather of opinion, that a lower summit will be better.

Into this summit level all the heads of the Pequea creek can be carried by a feeder of twelve miles long, which will also make a valuable lateral canal, leading towards several iron works on the Big Conestogoe, the heads of London run on the west side, and several of the heads of the Octoraro creek as well as Buck run and the west branch of the Brandywine, on the east side of the Gap hill, can all be conveyed into the summit level. The early part of the season being very wet; and the survey made there in June, we could not ascertain the quantity of water that those streams yeilded in a dry season, but have no hesitation in saying that the united waters of so many creeks must be an ample supply for the summit level of a canal.

Section 2. From the east bank of the Susquehanna to Frankstown:—although at the commencement of making the canal, we think it will be imprudent to undertake such an expensive work as an aqueduct over the Susquehanna, yet that it will have to be done eventually, we have no doubt. In selecting a suitable place to cross the river, it will be proper to keep the ultimate erection of an aqueduct in view. But there is another interest which should be attended to, in selecting the site for an aqueduct, which is a canal from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, by the Conedogwinnet and Conocheague creeks. Such a canal is so necessary, to the rich counties of Cumberland and Franklin, as well as to divert the trade of the upper Potomac country, to our metropolis, and also to bind our whole commonwealth together, by the ties of mutual interest, that we think it ought to be considered a state object, if not of primary, at least of secondary moment. We would not have adverted to this, at this time, but that we think a single aqueduct over the Susquehanna, may be made to answer both the Potomac canal and the one by the Juniata. Having selected a proper site for a future aqueduct, embracing the above views, a few piers can be erected that for the present will answer to support a towing rope or chain, and hereafter will form part of the aqueduct; after which, by removing the rocks below, or by a small dam in the river, a passage can be made to let the canal boats float over the river, which may be done in perfect safety by using splash-boards to the boats, or by a safety ark.

The Susquehanna passed, no other difficulty of much moment presents itself along the whole line of the Juniata. Along this route the scenery is sublime, towering mountains, covered with broken fragments of rock, are profusely scattered on each side of the river, but the stream has worn a channel down to the very base of these huge masses of stone and earth, and there winds its way gently as if it glided through a rich champaign country. These rude mountain chains which to the early settler of the western wilderness, presented so many formidable ramparts, that had to be scaled at infinite labor, by his pack-horses, have to the eye of an engineer, intent only upon loading the richly laden boat, really no existence. True, they rise in terrible array around him, but he fears them not, he heeds them not, except with the view of supplying himself with materials to build locks, dams and aqueducts, or to load his boat by robbing them of the rich mineral treasures with which they abound. The Juniata is in some two or three places, confined by the mountains, so as to require in such parts a slack water navigation, which will be easily done, as the bottom of this river throughout, as well as the Susquehanna, is paved with solid rock.

From the Frankstown fork of the Juniata, to the Paxton creek, below Harrisburgh, by the sinuosities of the rivers is 142 miles. But we conceive that a canal would be much shorter, by avoiding many of the bends in the river. The fall that must be overcome by locks in that distance, is 589 feet. After viewing the Juniata, one of the United States engineers in a letter, says, "I have never seen a stream so capable of improvement as this." On the north side of the river, along which the canal will have to be carried, the tributary streams are small, and will require but few aqueducts.

Section 3. From the upper forks of the Juniata, to the forks of the Little Conemaugh, is a distance of 27 miles. In this short distance, however, the only mountain between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh presents itself. An observation of the celebrated Mr. Fulton, was, that, "where the heads of several large streams are found near to each other, there is uniformly a depression in the mountain that divides them. This is evidently the case between the heads of the Juniata and Conemaugh, and between the Potomac and the Youghiogheny. The general range of the Alleghenies, have been usually estimated at 3,000 feet above tide, while at these passes the actual levelling shews them to have but about 2,500 feet of an elevation. The lowest place between the Savage river, a branch of the Potomac, and Deep creek, that runs into the Youghiogheny, is said to be 2,486 feet, while the summit of the mountain betwixt Benn's creek, a branch of the Conemaugh, and Bob's creek, that runs into the Juniata, is by our measurement 2,476 feet above tide. That part of the mountain immediately over the line assumed for a tunnel, has an elevation of 2,585.

The difference in the height of the mountain at the two passes, is very little, but there is one striking dissimilarity which gives a decided preference to the route though Pennsylvania, which is the vast amount of lockage which may be saved by a tunnel between the Juniata and Conemaugh. The Deep creek pass, it is understood, will require a tunnel of from one and a half to two miles long and yet very little lockage will be saved by it, the mountain in that place being so broad and flat on the top, that it has a descent of less than two hundred feet in 16 miles, west of the apex, while on the west side, on our route, the descent from the top of the mountain is 898 feet in about 5 miles. A tunnel of four miles long will pass 754 feet below the crown of the hill, or 1831 feet above tide.

The project of tunneling some three or four miles through a mountain, is, to the uninformed, a fertile source of amusement, from which they can extract the value of their taxes in good humored laughter, and to the envious and secret or avowed enemy of public improvement, it cannot fail to be a subject of malignant and bitter sarcasm. Even good men, who love to see the improvement of their country, have been startled at the idea of burrowing in the ground for a few miles, to let large boats pass through the bowels of the Allegheny. To such, it will be a consolation to know, that tunnels are now become, and becoming very "common." An engineer of the first standing in this country, has said, "that tunnels are now so common that the necessity of them is no greater obstacle than the increase of expense." And the United States engineers, in a letter to this board, of the 4th of October last, say, that "the art of canaling and perforating mountains with tunnels, being in modern times, in European states, a practice of too frequent occurrence to be deemed an obstacle, where the object of the work warrants the expense."

A tunnel is a passage like a large well, dug horizontally through a hill or mountain, where there is not water enough to lock over it, or where the lockage over would be too expensive. They are protected by arches, unless where the solidity of the rock above renders arching unnecessary. Although they are more expensive and tedious in the execution, than any other works in canaling, yet they are less liable to decay or injury, having no perishable materials, neither summer nor winter, cold nor heat affects them. Thirty-five feet of deep digging, is estimated equal to the cost of tunneling. If therefore, 35 feet of deep cutting, into the top of a hill, be equivalent to an open cut at the ends of the tunnel, the double of the difference in height between 35 feet and the depth of the tunnel below the crown of the hill, will be the quantity of lockage saved, and forms a fair off-set against the expense of the tunnel.

Doctor Aiken, in speaking of canals in England, says, "instead of cutting them through level tracts, so as to make a wider ditch, its canals are carried over mountainous districts, where the sole method of avoiding the difficulties of steep ascent and descent has been to bore thro' the very heart of the hills, and navigate for miles within the very bowels of the earth. At the beginning of the last century it was thought a most arduous task to make a *high road* practicable for carriages, over the hills and moors which separate Yorkshire from Lancashire, and now they are pierced through by *three navigable canals.*" The Marthertedville canal has a tunnel about *three and a half miles long under a mountain.*

The Huddersfield canal of only 19½ miles long, with a lockage of 770 feet has a tunnel of 3 miles and 1540 yards, *through a rocky mountain.*

On our own side of the Atlantic, and within a few miles of our own borders, the making of a tunnel *three miles* in length, has been contracted for. It is on a canal to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the Canada side of Niagara river, passing the high lands of which Queenstown Heights is a part; a great portion of which is expected to be solid rock, and the tunnel to be of large dimensions.

In running the experimental line to the south of Lilly's mill at the assumed height for a tunnel the survey passed along the face of two coal banks, some miles apart, and indications of coal were seen at two other places on the same level; strong indications of coal were likewise discovered on the east side of the mountain, a few feet below the level of the tunnel line. These as well as all the lines we have run, and the observations we could make, convince us that all the strata in the Allegheny mountain are in horizontal layers and are composed of clay, loam, sand and gravel, intermixed with small stones and beds of bituminous stone coal, with ledges of thin flag stone, which last are the only strata we discovered in the mountain that could with propriety be denominated rocks. Indeed solid rock in large masses, no where makes its appearance on the surface of the ground, nor in the deep ravines that are worn out of the sides of the mountain.

From the forks of the Juniata to the forks of Blair's creek, the rise is 579 feet in 9½ miles; in this distance there is no difficulty whatever, except the quantity of lockage. From thence to the eastern end of the tunnel is one mile and a quarter, and has a rise of 366 feet. This last is up a deep, narrow ravine. Thence through the tunnel to Lilly's mill, 1407 perches, of which 127 perches will be open cut. Thence to the forks of the Little Conemaugh the fall is 384 feet in a distance of 12 miles, presenting no difficulty worth mentioning except the quantity of lockage. This section of the canal will have 1329 feet of lockage and four miles tunnel, if the level that has been assumed should be adopted.

[As to the supply of water for the summit level, the commissioners state, that the streams at the east and west end of the tunnel will produce in the dryest season (they gauged them in October, when they were unusually low,) 40 cubic feet per second or nearly three millions and a half cubic feet per day]. This quantity of water will fill 490 locks of 80 feet long 11 feet wide, and 8 feet lift every day, or a lock full every three minutes. It will fill a lock at each end of the summit every six minutes, and will pass 327 boats daily. Again, supposing the boats to carry 25 tons each, which is but half of what they might get through the locks with, it would give the incredible quantity of 8,175 tons every 24 hours. But again, if but half of these boats carry a load the whole length of the canal from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, paying a toll of $8 per ton, and the other half return empty, they would in 245 days, that the canal may be navigated, pay the enormous sum of $8,011,500 annually. The above views are beyond the utmost limits that credulity itself can prescribe to our future trade, and consequently the water at command is more than can ever be needed for the summit level of a common canal.

We have been a little more minute and particular in describing this part of the line, than may perhaps seem necessary;—because, on the feasibility of passing the Allegheny with a canal depends, in some measure, the encouragement to execute the whole line, or to commence any part of it. We think, however, that the inconveniency of a transhipment and a few miles of portage, for a few years, ought not to prevent Pennsylvania from opening *the best line of connexion that exists between the tide water and the Ohio river.*

Section 4. Although western Pennsylvania is in general hilly and uneven, yet along the bed of the rivers, from the forks of the Little Conemaugh to Pittsburgh, it is a gradual inclined plane, slightly concave, giving to it a fall that is continually diminishing from the mountain downwards. In the description of this we cannot be particular, as it was not surveyed;—our judgment being formed by a reconnoisance on horseback. The summit level we have assumed is 1831 feet, from which there is 384 feet of fall to the forks of the Little Conemaugh, and the Ohio, at low water, at Pittsburgh, is said to be 756 feet higher than tide. This will give 691 feet of lockage to this section of the canal.

From the Chesnut ridge to Pittsburgh, the rivers Big Conemaugh, Kiskiminitas and Allegheny, wind their ways between towering hills of great height, and rich, very rich, alluvial bottoms. Those bottoms, and the first slope of the clay hills present as fine a prospect for carrying along a canal as need be desired. But the canal must be carried high above the beds of the streams, as they are subject to great floods. The Conemaugh, at Blairsvile, has been known to rise 13 feet; the Kiskiminitas, opposite Boggs and Royer's salt works, 18 feet; and the Allegheny, at Freeport, 21 feet perpendicular. The Allegheny, below Freeport, the Kiskiminitas, at the salt works, and the Conemaugh, at one or two places, are confined by the hills, which may in part occasion their great rise at those places. At some such places it may perhaps be eligible to make a slack water navigation. But we conceive that there is no place along the whole section that will not admit of a canal being carried along side of the river, at a moderate expense.

Following the general course of these rivers, the length of the Little Conemaugh is about	10 miles.
Big Conemaugh,	48
Kiskiminitas,	25
Allegheny,	30
Being the whole length of section 4,	113 miles.

It is worthy of remark, these rivers, as well as the Juniata and Susquehanna, generally present the best site for a canal along their north sides, thus giving to the whole Pennsylvania line of canal, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, a sunny or southern exposure, while the grand canal of New-York had to be carried along the north side of hills from Albany to Erie. This will give us a great advantage over them, at the setting in or breaking up of the frosts of winter.

Our plan of operations is, to do section No. 2, first; section No. 4, second; and section No. 3, or the mountain section, third; after which section No. 1, must be done; because when the whole commerce of the west is poured through this channel, and at the Susquehanna meets the produce of that noble river, it will be impossible for the Union canal to pass such an immense trade.

[The expense of these three sections, they estimate as follows:]

The Middle Section,	No. 2,	$961,548
The Mountain Section,	3,	1,086,735
The Western Section,	4,	749,344
		$2,797,263

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

Washington city, February 23.—The Rotunda of the Capital had yesterday, the appearance of a Bazar, and attracted more visiters than either the Senate or House of Representatives. From 11 till 4, there was a constant and crowded succession of individuals, of both sexes; and the exhibition was such as both to justify and satisfy the very laudable curiosity which had been excited.

Amongst the articles which were exhibited, we observed superb specimens of domestic broad-cloths, cassimeres, &c. from the Wolcott woollen manufactory, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, as well as from the manufactories of Milbury, in Massachusetts; Lichfield, in Connecticut; Steubenville, in Ohio; and other establishments, the names of which have escaped us, from the hasty manner of the survey we were enabled to take. The maximum price of the broad cloths was $12 per yard.

The cottons were in abundant variety, from the manufactories of New-York, New Jersey, &c. and were of excellent materials and workmanship; some of them vieing with the best productions of the foreign market.

There was, also, an extensive assortment of flannels—some of them of the manufacture of our own District---of baizes, floor cloths, &c.

Silks were exhibited in abundance, and of a quality which exceeded our highest expectations.

Among the hardware, we noticed some finely finished grates, from the manufactory of Morris, of Philadelphia, made for the Lehigh coal.—One of these grates, which was marked $125, attracted particular attention and admiration.---Fenders, spades, shovels, hoes, bird-cages, bellows, brushes, &c. were shown in considerable variety.

We also observed an exquisitely finished secretary and book case, exhibited by John Needles, a manufacturer of cabinet furniture, from Hanover-street, Baltimore; which, for the beauty of the wood, and the excellence of the workmanship, is, at least, equal to any thing which we have seen. It was marked $125.

Some ingenious models of machinery were also exhibited. *Nat. Jour.*

Indianapolis, January 25.—A deputation of Indian chiefs, principally of the Cherokee nation, passed this day through Indianapolis, on their way to the city of Washington. The grand object they have in view, is the investigation of documents, co-existent with the first settlement of Vincennes, Detroit, and New-Orleans, relative to treaties with the French and others, which have heretofore reposed in obscurity. The recovery of these antique remains, will fill a chasm in history which has long remained open to conjecture, and in all probability have given birth to many unhappy consequences.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the 21st day of March,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of *Philip & George Whitsell*, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Ross Township, bounded by lands of Archibald Haslet on the east, Henry [illegible] the south, John Wells' heirs and B. [illegible] on the west, and part of the same tract on the north, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less; on which is a grist mill, a cabin house, a large square log barn, with about 70 acres cleared and a good orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Philip and George Whitsell, at the suit of [illegible] *erine and Mary Whitsell*, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Absalom Venocken*, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of James Kearns, James Robinson, A. [illegible] and Jacob Coon and others, on which is erected a small cabin, with about twenty acres cleared, the interest of the said Venocken being 50 acres, the whole tract containing 150 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Absalom Venocken, at the suit of *Miller*, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Obey*, of, in and to two lots of ground, in the Northern Liberties, Marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan No. 67 and 68, by Water street, by lot No 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and in length from Water to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Obey at the suit of *James Jones*.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *William Hamilton*, of, in and to one hundred and five acres of land, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Bohinger, Alexander Logan, W. Stewart and Samuel Skelton, on which there is erected a dwelling house and barn, with about thirty acres of land cleared—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, at the suit of *Stewart*, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Garret Guest*, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth township, in Elizabeth town, bounded by Water street, by ground of John Gebener, by the Monongahela river, and by other ground; containing in breadth on Water street, and the said river 60 feet, and in length from Water street to the river; on which there is a two story frame house erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Garret Guest, at the suit of the *Pittsburgh Mechanical Steam Company*.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Abraham Long*, of, in and to the following described lots and pieces of ground, viz. One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St. Clair street 18 feet, thence parallel to Penn street 60 feet to the line of lot No. 112, thence northwardly parallel to St Clair street 18 feet, thence westwardly by Watkins' line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty-five dollars—And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No 111, thence along Penn street, westwardly 45 feet, thence parallel with St. Clair street, towards Liberty street 120 feet, thence parallel with Penn-street, 45 feet to the line of lot No. 111, thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a double two story log house, weather boarded, and a small kitchen also a bark mill and some tan vats, &c. under and subject to an annual rent charge of one-hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of *Thomas Robinson*.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Wallace*, of, in, and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, bounded by other lands of the said Wallace, & lands of David Morrow, William Anderson, [illegible] Stewart's heirs, George Sickman and James Lafferety, containing 285 acres, more or less; on which is erected a log dwelling house, with about seventy acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of *Milton Hargar*.

ALSO—All the right, title interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, jr. of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shiras, Martin M'Kean's heirs; John Woods' heirs, and others: on which there are erected, a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which there are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, jr. at the suit of the *Bank of Pennsylvania*.

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of *Peter Shaeffer and John Obey*, of, in and to two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan of part of the said Liberties, No. 67 and 68 bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and extending from Water street to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer and John Obey, at the suit of *James B. Clow for use of Jacob Ewart*.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the ssme court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *John M'Elherron*, of, in and to a certain tract of land called "Minorca," situate in Robinson township, and described as follows, viz: beginning at a stump standing on the dividing line of Pierce's tract, and running thence along the said dividing line north, 30° W. 94 perches, to a hickory thence north 56½° E. 154 perches to a red oak, thence S. 53° E. 280 perches to a post on the bank of Chartier's creek, thence along the bed of said creek the several courses thereof 454 perches to a sugar tree on the line of M'Coy's tract, thence along the said line S. 74½° W. 44 perches to a black oak on the line of Pierce's tract, thence by the same North 57° E. 140 perches to the place of beginning; containing 419 acres and 120 perches, and allowance of 6 per cent; with sundry buildings and improvements.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John M'Elherron, at the suit of *Mary Gordon's Executors*.

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S-OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1825.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1825.

Fire!—On Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of M'Gill & Dorsey, cabinet-makers, in Wood between Front and Second streets, by which six or seven frame buildings on Wood Street, and a brick house on Front Street, were destroyed. Except the brick house, the buildings were not valuable, and nearly all the property of the occupants was saved. The night was unusually calm, and a slight fall of rain commenced soon after the fire, or greater destruction would doubtless have taken place. Great credit is due to the members of the hose and different fire companies, for their very active and well directed exertions. The conduct of Mr. Weidner receives merited commendation in the following communication.

For the Gazette.

THE FIRE.

The awful and destructive conflagration which occurred on Friday night last, has given rise to some reflections as to the different modes now practised to arrest the progress of the devouring element.

The Hose lately introduced by some of our enterprising fellow-citizens, proved efficient to a very eminent degree, upon the occasion to which we allude,—and the immense importance of demolishing frame buildings adjacent to the flames, by means of Fire Hooks, proves that those instruments of protection, which have for some time been neglected and disused, are well worth the preserving care and attention of the different fire companies in our city. We would suggest to the gentlemen composing the different companies, more attention to regularity in the distribution of the members composing the Axe, Hook, and Ladder Committees, and that when those Committees do exist, good and substantial Axes, Hooks and Ladders should be provided for them.—We perceived but two Fire Hooks on the ground, no Ladders, and many Axes in the hands of those totally incompetent to use them with effect.

We are not aware that we ever witnessed such unfeeling apathy, on the part of the thousands assembled to *witness* the dreadfully sublime scene, or such unparalleled and unwearied exertion on the part of those actually engaged. Amongst those who remained idle spectators, with folded arms, we perceived some whose official stations might have added greater vigor and authority to the execution of the different plans suggested to arrest the fire. We confess that we blushed for our city and our sex, when we perceived some young and interesting females, of the highest respectability, in the ranks, braving the inclemency of the weather, grasping the rough and heavy fire buckets with their tender hands, and passing them along the lines; whilst many of the youth of our city, remained in the comfortable possession of their cloaks.

We cannot forbear to mention, on this occasion, the name of an individual who is distinguished for his disinterested and intrepid conduct, whenever the dwellings and property of his fellow-citizens are in danger. We allude to Charles Weidner—and we will hazard the remark, without fear of contradiction, that the exertions and services of this individual during the late fire, were worth those of any twenty men on the ground. At every point of danger, wherever the most daring intrepidity and presence of mind were called for, there you found Charles Weidner. Nor did the severe wounds and bruises which he repeatedly received, in any wise prevent the continuance of his vigorous and unparalleled exertions. Such a man we would call a valuable citizen, who ought to be cherished by our city, and who is one on whom its citizens can rely with confidence in the hour of peril and of danger.

B.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—Those who believe that the Almighty exercises a righteous Providence over all events in the natural world, must be filled with gratitude to HIM, when they reflect on the calmness of the atmosphere during the late fire. Had the wind been tempestuous it is difficult for the imagination to depict the scene of destruction which must have ensued. Although the flames rose almost perpendicularly, yet pieces of ignited wood were seen falling on the roofs of buildings adjacent. These were speedily extinguished by the exertions of our citizens, and in some cases at the great risk of injury to their persons, or loss of life, by falling from the roofs of high buildings. On witnessing some feats performed during the late fire, which placed those who achieved them in imminent danger, an idea was suggested to the mind of a citizen, which is now respectfully submitted for the consideration of the councils and inhabitants of the city.

The plan is to have iron staples inserted through the shingles and sheathing into the heads of the rafters. The staples should extend a sufficient distance above the exterior of the covering to admit of passing through it a cord or rope; or perhaps it were better to have a ring inserted in the staple in such position that it would fall to either side of the roof. These staples, or staples and rings, should be introduced at such distances on the ridge as would make one side a square of half of the roof. Hatches through the roof should be constructed, (where they are not) to admit of ready access to the ridge. In case of fire kindling on the roof, a person could readily gain the ridge with a cord, and making one end of it fast in the staple or ring, could descend to the very eve of the roof. Drawing the cord tense, and making it fast round his body, he might exert himself with perfect safety, on every part of the roof within the length of the cord. In case of high winds, during a fire, driving the sparks and brands to a distance, lodging them on roofs and setting them in flames in a few minutes, it is apprehended the above plan would be of great service. Hundreds of persons might be usefully employed who have been seen to stand idle spectators, at last extinguishing the fire in its incipient stage, frequently obviate the necessity of removing the fire engines from the main scene of action. The proposition is simple; but it is believed it will not be less acceptable on that account, should others believe it would prove as beneficial in the scenes alluded to as the writer does.

CITIZEN M——.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Feb.* 19, 1825.

"Yesterday, Wm. Marks, of your county was elected U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy that will occur on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of Walter Lowrie's term of service. This choice was not calculated upon by the most knowing ones, ten minutes before it happened. The Senators of the U. S. have to repair to Washington on the 4th of March, and it is supposed that Mr. Marks will, in two or three days, resign his seat as Speaker and State Senator. Burnside, St. Clair, and J. K. Mann, are spoken of as competitors for the Speaker's chair, on Marks' resignation.

"Both branches of the Legislature have altogether been engaged with private and local bills, which sometimes are warmly contested, and at the expense of much time. For instance, a bill making a new division of wards in the city of Philadelphia, consumed three days of this week, in the House. There was nothing singular in the debate, except that today, on the third reading of the bill, we had some controversy about the true definition of the term democracy. A little chattering member, of Philadelphia county, defined it to consist in acting fairly and justly, with regard to your opponents, but by all means to set with your party be their projects ever so unfair or unjust. Ritner, of Washington county, said democracy meant one who stuck to his party, but who would not do any act that was illiberal or unjust towards his adversary. All the old intelligent democrats took side with Ritner, and were for dealing liberally with the federalists in the proposed bill. Mahany, however, is a federalist who has turned to the democratic side, and as there are a great number of members in the same situation, his furious doctrines were supported by the majority.

"The committee having Judge Franklin in hand, got through with the witnesses who have been summoned, this day. They adjourned for a few days, it is supposed, for the purpose of examining their notes of the testimony, and determining whether the accusations have been sustained, so far as to make it necessary for the Judge to adduce rebutting testimony. Judge Chapman's committee proceeds very slowly. A committee will not be appointed this session in Judge Young's case."

A LETTER FROM HAYTI.—A considerable number of colored persons emigrated last summer from this city to the Island of St. Domingo. The following letter from one of these emigrants to Samel Johnson, a colored man here, has been handed us for publication.

"*Samana, January* 4, 1825.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeable to your request, I am happy to write to you from this place, where we arrived last Saturday evening, after a very pleasant and prosperous voyage. We have had every thing as comfortable on our passage as we could expect, a good captain and crew, and in most a very pleasant company of emigrants. Here we have been received by the people in a most kind manner, and find a most fruitful country, though it is poorly cultivated, a great abundance of fish, cattle, chickens and poultry, hogs, sheep and horses, corn, sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, oranges, and every thing. We are told that the land is very good and cheap, and every emigrant can have his, which the government gives him, as soon as he pleases. I cannot express my thankfulness for the great goodness of God, in giving us such a land of promise to come to. Give my love to all the society, and tell them to come and see for themselves, and like the queen of Sheba, they will find that the half is not told them. From what I have seen, I judge it best for all to come, and rejoice that I am here. All the emigrants I have seen who came before us, are very much satisfied. Some have been sick, and three or four have died, but we die every where. We were a little sea-sick. The weather, after we had been out a few days, became warm, and it is now as warm as summer. We expect to go on to our farm in a day or two, having determined to take up our abode here, and from what we hear it seems it would be best for the emigrants to come to this place for a good while, as there are very few inhabitants here, and the Americans can have their own kind of society. Farewell.

Your sister in the Lord.

KEZIAH HANSBURY.

Samana is a peninsula, at the east end of the Island of Hayti, and the town of Samana is eight or ten miles up the bay, on the south side of the peninsula.

Internal Improvement.

Canal Report.—We are indebted to a friend at Harrisburgh for a copy of the Report made to the Legislature by Messrs. Clarke and Holgate, two of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners. It is very long, occupying 46 closely printed pages; but a considerable part of it is taken up with a detail of the fruitless attempts made by the commissioners to obtain an engineer. The principal part of the useful information it contains, our readers will find in the following extracts. Some further extracts shall be given in our next.

EXTRACTS.

That our views may be more distinctly understood; we avow it as our decided opinion that there should be a leading, uninterrupted canal, made and owned by the commonwealth, the whole length of the state, so that a boat loaded at Pittsburgh can land her cargo on the wharves of Philadelphia. This canal divides itself naturally into four sections.

Section 1. From Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, a few miles above Harrisburgh, to be fixed by the best place of taking the water out of that river, and of crossing it by an aqueduct.

Section 2. From the east bank of the Susquehanna to the upper fork of the Franks-town branch of the Juniata, one mile and a half below Hollidaysburgh, in Huntingdon county.

Section 3. From the forks of the Juniata over the Allegheny, to the forks of the Little Conemaugh river, in Cambria county.

Section 4. From thence to Pittsburgh.

In section 1, from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, there will have to be one summit level with three tunnels, or two tunnels with two summit levels. The first and principal one of which is at the Gap, 16 miles east of Lancaster city.—The crown of the hill is 587 feet above tide, but the board determined to pass it at 519 feet, which will require half a mile of tunnel. This height however was assumed without having had sufficient time to make the necessary surveys. We are not therefore prepared to affirm that it is the best that can be adopted. Nay we are now rather of opinion, that a lower summit will be better.

Into this summit level all the heads of the Pequea creek can be carried by a feeder of twelve miles long, which will also make a valuable lateral canal, leading towards several iron works on the Big Conestogoe, the heads of London run on the west side, and several of the heads of the Octoraro creek as well as Buck run and the west branch of the Brandywine, on the east side of the Gap hill, can all be conveyed into the summit level. The early part of the season being very wet; and the survey made there in June, we could not ascertain the quantity of water that those streams yeilded in a dry season, but have no hesitation in saying that the united waters of so many creeks must be an ample supply for the summit level of a canal.

Section 2. From the east bank of the Susquehanna to Frankstown—although at the commencement of making the canal, we think it will be imprudent to undertake such an expensive work as an aqueduct over the Susquehanna, yet that it will have to be done eventually, we have no doubt. In selecting a suitable place to cross the river, it will be proper to keep the ultimate erection of an aqueduct in view. But there is another interest which should be attended to, in selecting the site for an aqueduct, which is a canal from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, by the Conedogwinnet and Conococheague creeks. Such a canal is so necessary, to the rich counties of Cumberland and Franklin, as well as to divert the trade of the upper Potomac country, to our metropolis, and also to bind our whole commonwealth together, by the ties of mutual interest, that we think it ought to be considered a state object, if not of primary, at least of secondary moment. We would not have adverted to this, at this time, but that we think a single aqueduct over the Susquehanna, may be made to answer both the Potomac canal and the one by the Juniata. Having selected a proper site for a future aqueduct, embracing the above views, a few piers can be erected that for the present will answer to support a towing rope or chain, and hereafter will form part of the aqueduct; after which, by removing the rocks below, or by a small dam in the river, a passage can be made to let the canal boats float over the river, which may be done in perfect safety by using splash-boards to the boats, or by a safety ark.

The Susquehanna passed, no other difficulty of much moment presents itself along the whole line of the Juniata. Along this route the scenery is sublime, towering mountains, covered with broken fragments of rock, are profusely scattered on each side of the river, but the stream has worn a channel down to the very base of these huge masses of stone and earth, and there winds its way gently as if it glided through a rich champaign country. These rude mountain chains which to the early settler of the western wilderness, presented so many formidable ramparts, that had to be scaled at infinite labor, by his pack-horses, have to the eye of an engineer, intent only upon leading the richly ladened boat, really no existence. True, they rise in terrible array around him, but he fears them not, he heeds them not, except with the view of supplying himself with materials to build locks, dams and aqueducts, or to load his boat by robbing them of the rich mineral treasures with which they abound. The Juniata is in some two or three places, confined by the mountains, so as to require in such parts a slack water navigation, which will be easily done, as the bottom of this river throughout, as well as the Susquehanna, is paved with solid rock.

From the Frankstown fork of the Juniata, to the Paxton creek, below Harrisburgh, by the sinuosities of the rivers is 142 miles. But we conceive that a canal would be much shorter, by avoiding many of the bends in the river. The fall that must be overcome by locks in that distance, is 589 feet. After viewing the Juniata, one of the United States engineers in a letter, says, "I have never seen a stream so capable of improvement as this." On the north side of the river, along which the canal will have to be carried, the tributary streams are small, and will require but few aqueducts.

Section 3. From the upper forks of the Juniata, to the forks of the Little Conemaugh, is a distance of 27 miles. In this short distance, however, the only mountain between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh presents itself. An observation of the celebrated Mr. Fulton, was, that, "where the heads of several large streams are found near to each other, there is uniformly a depression in the mountain that divides them. This is evidently the case between the heads of the Juniata and Conemaugh, and between the Potomac and the Youghiogheny. The general range of the Alleghenies, have been usually estimated at 3,000 feet above tide, while at these passes the actual levelling shews them to have but about 2,500 feet of an elevation. The lowest place between the Savage river, a branch of the Potomac, and Deep creek, that runs into the Youghiogheny, is said to be 2,486 feet, while the summit of the mountain betwixt Benn's creek, a branch of the Conemaugh, and Bob's creek, that runs into the Juniata, is by our measurement 2,476 feet above tide. That part of the mountain immediately over the line assumed for a tunnel, has an elevation of 2,535.

The difference in the height of the mountain at the two passes, is very little, but there is one striking dissimilarity which gives a decided preference to the route though Pennsylvania, which is the vast amount of lockage which may be saved by a tunnel between the Juniata and Conemaugh. The Deep creek pass, it is understood, will require a tunnel of from one and a half to two miles long and yet very little lockage will be saved by it, the mountain in that place being so broad and flat on the top, that it has a descent of less than two hundred feet in 16 miles, west of the apex, while on the west side, on our route, the descent from the top of the mountain is 898 feet in about 5 miles. A tunnel of four miles long will pass 754 feet below the crown of the hill, or 1831 feet above tide.

The project of tunneling some three or four miles through a mountain, is, to the uninformed, a fertile source of amusement, from which they can extract the value of their taxes in good humored laughter, and to the envious and secret or avowed enemy of public improvement, it cannot fail to be a subject of malignant and bitter sarcasm. Even good men, who love to see the improvement of their country, have been startled at the idea of burrowing in the ground for a few miles, to let large boats pass through the bowels of the Allegheny. To such, it will be a consolation to know, that tunnels are now become, and becoming very "common." An engineer of the first standing in this country, has said, "that tunnels are now so common that the necessity of them is no greater obstacle than the increase of expense." And the United States engineers, in a letter to this board, of the 4th of October last, say, that "the art of canaling and perforating mountains with tunnels, being in modern times, in European states, a practice of too frequent occurrence to be deemed an obstacle, where the object of the work warrants the expense."

A tunnel is a passage like a large well, dug horizontally through a hill or mountain, where there is not water enough to lock over it, or where the lockage over would be too expensive. They are protected by arches, unless where the solidity of the rock above renders arching unnecessary. Although they are more expensive and tedious in the execution, than any other works in canaling, yet they are less liable to decay or injury, having no perishable materials, neither summer nor winter, cold nor heat affects them. Thirty-five feet of deep digging, is estimated equal to the cost of tunneling. If therefore, 35 feet of deep cutting, into the top of a hill, be equivalent to an open cut at the ends of the tunnel, the double of the difference in height between 35 feet and the depth of the tunnel below the crown of the hill, will be the quantity of lockage saved, and forms a fair off-set against the expense of the tunnel.

Doctor Aiken, in speaking of canals in England, says, "instead of cutting them through level tracts, so as to make a wider ditch, its canals are carried over mountainous districts, where the sole method of avoiding the diffienlties of steep ascent and descent has been to bore thru' the very heart of the hills, and navigate for miles within the very bowels of the earth. At the beginning of the last century it was thought a most arduous task to make a *high road* practicable for carriages, over the hills and moors which separate Yorkshire from Lancashire, and now they are pierced through by *three navigable canals.*"

The Marthertedville canal has a tunnel about *three and a half miles long under a mountain.*

The Huddersfield canal of only 19½ miles long, with a lockage of 770 feet has a tunnel of 3 miles and 1540 yards, *through a rocky mountain.*

On our own side of the Atlantic, and within a few miles of our own borders, the making of a tunnel *three miles* in length, has been contracted for. It is on a canal to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the Canada side of Niagara river, passing the high lands of which Queenstown Heights is a part; a great portion of which is expected to be solid rock, and the tunnel to be of large dimensions.

In running the experimental line to the south of Lilly's mill at the assumed height for a tunnel the survey passed along the face of two coal banks, some miles apart, and indications of coal were seen at two other places on the same level; strong indicatons of coal were likewise discovered on the east side of the mountain, a few feet below the level of the tunnel line. These as well as all the lines we have run, and the observations we could make, convince us that all the strata in the Allegheny mountain are in horizontal layers and are composed of clay, loam, sand and gravel, intermixed with small stones and beds of bituminous stone coal, with ledges of thin flag stone, which last are the only strata we discovered in the mountain that could with propriety be denominated rocks. Indeed solid rock in large masses, no where makes its appearance on the surface of the ground, nor in the deep ravines that are worn out of the sides of the mountain.

From the forks of the Juniata to the forks of Blair's creek, the rise is 579 feet in 9½ miles; in this distance there is no difficulty whatever, except the quantity of lockage. From thence to the eastern end of the tunnel is one mile and a quarter, and has a rise of 366 feet. This last is up a deep, narrow ravine. Thence through the tunnel to Lilly's mill, 1407 perches, of which 127 perches will be open cut. Thence to the forks of the Little Conemaugh the fall is 384 feet in a distance of 12 miles, presenting no difficulty worth mentioning except the quantity of lockage. This section of the canal will have 1329 feet of lockage and four miles tunnel, if the level that has been assumed should be adopted.

[As to the supply of water for the summit level, the commissioners state, that the streams at the east and west end of the tunnel will produce in the dryest season (they gauged them in October, when they were unusually low,) 40 cubic feet per second or nearly three millions and a half cubic feet per day]. This quantity of water will fill 490 locks of 80 feet long 11 feet wide, and 8 feet lift every day, or a lock full every three minutes. It will fill a lock at each end of the summit every six minutes, and will pass 327 boats daily. Again, supposing the boats to carry 25 tons each, which is but half of what they might get through the locks with, it would give the incredible quantity of 8,175 tons every 24 hours. But again, if but half of these boats carry a load the whole length of the canal from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, paying a toll of $8 per ton, and the other half returning empty, they would in 245 days, that the canal may be navigated, pay the enormous sum of $8,011,500 annually. The above views are beyond the utmost limits that credulity itself can prescribe to our future trade, and consequently the water at command is more than can ever be needed for the summit level of a common canal.

We have been a little more minute and particular in describing this part of the line, than may perhaps seem necessary;—because, on the feasibility of passing the Allegheny with a canal depends, in some measure, the encouragement to execute the whole line, or to commence any part of it. We think, however, that the inconveniency of a transhipment and a few miles of portage, for a few years, ought not to prevent Pennsylvania from opening *the best line of connexion that exists between the tide water and the Ohio river.*

Section 4. Although western Pennsylvania is in general hilly and uneven, yet along the bed of the rivers, from the forks of the Little Conemaugh to Pittsburgh, it is a gradual inclined plane, slightly concave, giving to it a fall that is continually diminishing from the mountain downwards. In the description of this we cannot be particular, as it was not surveyed;—our judgment being formed by a reconnoisance on horseback. The summit level we have assumed is 1831 feet, from which there is 384 feet of fall to the forks of the Little Conemaugh, and the Ohio, at low water, at Pittsburgh, is said to be 756 feet higher than tide. This will give 691 feet of lockage to this section of the canal.

From the Chesnut ridge to Pittsburgh, the rivers Big Conemaugh, Kiskiminitas and Allegheny, wind their ways between towering hills of great height, and rich, very rich, alluvial bottoms. Those bottoms, and the first slope of the clay hills present as fine a prospect for carrying along a canal as need be desired. But the canal must be carried high above the beds of the streams, as they are subject to great floods. The Conemaugh, at Blairsvile, has been known to rise 13 feet; the Kiskiminitas, opposite Boggs and Rover's salt works, 18 feet; and the Allegheny, at Freeport, 21 feet perpendicular. The Allegheny, below Freeport, the Kiskiminitas, at the salt works, and the Conemaugh, at one or two places, are confined by the hills, which may in part occasion their great rise at those places. At some such places it may perhaps be eligible to make a slack water navigation. But we conceive that there is no place along the whole section that will not admit of a canal being carried along side of the river, at a moderate expense.

Following the general course of these rivers, the length of the Little Conemaugh is about 10 miles.
Big Conemaugh, 48
Kiskiminitas, 25
Allegheny, 30

Being the whole length of section 4, 113 miles.

It is worthy of remark, these rivers, as well as the Juniata and Susquehanna, generally present the best site for a canal along their north sides, thus giving to the whole Pennsylvania line of canal, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, a sunny or southern exposure, while the grand canal of New-York had to be carried along the north side of hills from Albany to Erie. This will give us a great advantage over them, at the setting in or breaking up of the frosts of winter.

Our plan of operations is, to do section No. 2, first; section No. 4, second; and section No. 3, or the mountain section, third, after which section No. 1, must be done; because when the whole commerce of the west is poured through this channel, and at the Susquehanna meets the produce of that noble river, it will be impossible for the Union canal to pass such an immense trade.

[The expense of these three sections, they estimate as follows:]

The Middle Section,	No. 2,	$961,548
The Mountain Section,	3,	1,086,735
The Western Section,	4,	749,344
		$2,797,263

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

Washington city, February 25.—The Rotunda of the Capital had yesterday, the appearance of a Bazar, and attracted more visiters than either the Senate or House of Representatives. From 11 till 4, there was a constant and crowded succession of individuals, of both sexes; and the exhibition was such as both to justify and satisfy the very laudable curiosity which had been excited.

Amongst the articles which were exhibited, we observed superb specimens of domestic broad-cloths, cassimeres, &c. from the Wolcott woollen manufactory, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, as well as from the manufactories of Milbury, in Massachusetts; Lichfield, in Connecticut; Steubenville, in Ohio; and other establishments, the names of which have escaped us, from the hasty manner of the survey we were enabled to take. The maximum price of the broad cloths was $12 per yard.

The cottons were in abundant variety, from the manufactories of New-York, New Jersey, &c. and were of excellent materials and workmanship; some of them vieing with the best productions of the foreign market.

There was, also, an extensive assortment of flannels—some of them of the manufacture of our own District---of baizes, floor cloths, &c.

Silks were exhibited in abundance, and of a quality which exceeded our highest expectations.

Among the hardware, we noticed some finely finished grates, from the manufactory of Morris, of Philadelphia, made for the Lehigh coal.—One of these grates, which was marked $125, attracted particular attention and admiration.---Fenders, spades, shovels, hoes, bird-cages, bellows, brushes, &c. were shown in considerable variety.

We also observed an exquisitely finished secretary and book case, exhibited by John Needles, a manufacturer of cabinet furniture, from Hanover-street, Baltimore; which, for the beauty of the wood, and the excellence of the workmanship, is, at least, equal to any thing which we have seen. It was marked $125.

Some ingenious models of machinery were also exhibited. *Nat. Jour.*

Indianapolis, January 25.—A deputation of Indian chiefs, principally of the Cherokee nation, passed this day through Indianapolis, on their way to the city of Washington. The grand object they have in view, is the investigation of documents, co-existent with the first settlement of Vincennes, Detroit, and New-Orleans, relative to treaties with the French and others, which have heretofore reposed in obscurity. The recovery of these antique remains, will fill a chasm in history which has long remained open to conjecture, and in all probability have given birth to many unhappy consequences.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the 21st day of March,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of *Philip & George Whitsell*, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Ross Township, bounded by lands of Archibald Haslet on the east, Henry Leet on the south, John Wells' heirs and B. Gibson on the west, and part of the same tract on the north, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less; on which is a grist mill, a cabin house, a large square log barn, with about 70 acres cleared and a good orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Philip and George Whitsell, at the suit of *Ebenezer and Mary Whitsell*, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Absalom Venocken*, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of James Kearns, James Robinson, A. A. Hoskins and Jacob Coon and others, on which is erected a small cabin, with about twenty acres cleared, the interest of the said Venocken being 50 acres, the whole tract containing 150 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Absalom Venocken, at the suit of *Miller*, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Obey*, of, in and to two lots of ground, in the Northern Liberties, Marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan No. 67 and 68, bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and in length from Water to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Obey at the suit of *James Jones.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, of, in and to one lot and five acres of land, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Bohiger, Alexander Logan, W. Stewart and Samuel Stewart, on which there is erected a dwelling house and barn, with about thirty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, at the suit of *Stewart*, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Garret Guest*, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth township, in Elizabeth town, bounded by Water street, by ground of John Gebener, by the Monongahela river, and by other ground; containing in breadth on Water street, and the said river 60 feet, and in length from Water street to the river, on which there is a two story frame house erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Garret Guest, at the suit of the *Pittsburgh Mechanical Steam Company.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Abraham Lang*, of, in and to the following described lots and pieces of ground, viz. One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty nine feet from Penn street, thence along St. Clair street 18 feet, thence parallel to Penn street 90 feet to the line of lot No. 112, thence northwardly parallel to St Clair street 18 feet, thence westwardly by Watkins' line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats and a bark house, subject to an annual rent charge of forty-five dollars—And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, thence along Penn street, westwardly 45 feet, thence parallel with St. Clair street, towards Liberty street 120 feet, thence parallel with Penn-street, 45 feet to the line of lot No. 111, thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a double two story log house, weather boarded, and a small kitchen, also a bark mill and some tan vats, &c. under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of *Thomas Robinson.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Wallace*, of, in, and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, bounded by other lands of the said Wallace, & lands of David Morrow, William Anderson, Stewart's heirs, George Sickman and James Lafferety, containing 285 acres, more or less; on which is erected a log dwelling house, with about seventy acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of *Milton Hargar.*

ALSO—All the right, title interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, jr. of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shields, Martin M'Kean's heirs, John Woods' heirs, and others: on which there are erected, a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which there are three apple orchards, two current gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, jr. at the suit of the *Bank of Pennsylvania.*

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of *Peter Shaeffer and John Obey*, of, in and to two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan of part of the said Liberties, No. 67 and 68 bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and extending from Water street to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer and John Obey, at the suit of *James R. Chew for use of Jacob Ewart.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the ssme court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *John M'Elherron*, of, in and to a certain tract of land called "Minorca," situate in Robinson township, and described as follows, viz: beginning at a stump standing on the dividing line of Pierce's tract, and running thence along the said dividing line north, 30° W 94 perches, to a hickory thence north 56½° E. 154 perches to a red oak, thence S. 53° E. 280 perches to a post on the bank of Chartier's creek, thence along the bed of said creek the several courses thereof 454 perches to a sugar tree on the line of M'Coy's tract, thence along the said line S. 74½° W. 43 perches to a black oak on the line of Pierce's tract, thence by the same North 57° E. 140 perches to the place of beginning; containing 410 acres and 120 perches, and allowance of 6 per cent; with sundry buildings and improvements.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John M'Elherron, at the suit of *Mary Gordon's Executors.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S-OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1825.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1825.

Correspondence. We cannot afford room for "A Hoosier's" very long and able essay on Mr. Owen's system.

☞ *Franklin Bank of Columbian.*—Reports injurious to the credit of this Bank were lately put in circulation, by which its notes suffered a depression in the money market. Recent large exchanges made with the Bank have proved these reports to be groundless, and its notes are now taken at our Exchange Offices at the usual rates of good current money.

Fire Insurance.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. George Cochran, of Rich'd. has been appointed *Agent*, for this city, of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

We have received the first number of "The People's Spy," a German paper published weekly at the office of the Greensburgh Gazette. It is neatly executed with new types, on a demy sheet, and is afforded to subscribers at one dollar per annum. We wish success to the undertaking.

The Franklin Gazette says "Mr. Clay has *certainly* accepted from the President elect the appointment of Secretary of State."

Internal Improvement.—A great number of petitions continue to be presented in the legislature for connecting the eastern and western waters by a canal. On the 23d ult. in Senate, Mr. Hobart offered two resolutions; the one, for authorizing the Governor to appoint seven persons as a Board of commissioners, for internal improvement, whose duty it shall be to examine and report on the principal canal routes within this state, and to commence immediately, the necessary operations for effecting a canal from a point below the confluence of the Juniata with the Susquehannah, to the Swatara, and another canal from Pittsburgh to the Kiskeminitas—the commissioners to be paid by the state: the other, for taxing "all properties or incomes not now subject to county rates or levies," to be appropriated to internal improvements.

On the 24th, in the House, Mr. Kane offered a resolution for the appointment of a similar Board, to survey the different canal routes; to receive no pay for their services, but to be allowed such reasonable sums as they shall actually expend in the discharge of their duties. The Harrisburgh Chronicle says, "We presume that the society for internal improvement of the state, lately formed in Philadelphia, are willing to defray the expense of making surveys, should the legislature constitute such a board as is proposed by Mr. Kane."

The Vice-Cabinet.—We have before us two letters from Washington, which state as matter of certainty, that Mr. Adams' four Secretaries will be as follows: —*Henry Clay*, of Kentucky, Secretary of State, *Richard Rush*, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, *James Barbour*, of Virginia, Secretary of War, *Samuel L. Southard*, of New-Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. *Baltimore Patriot.*

We learn by the Washington papers of this morning, that the bill for giving the assent of Congress to the acts of Virginia and Maryland for incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Company, has been engrossed for a third reading in the House of Representatives.

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I am now about to leave you to enter on the duties of that station which the legislature has been pleased to assign me. I shall carry with me the pleasing reflection, that the interest of my native state is lodged in the hands of watchful and faithful sentinels of the people's freedom. In my intercourse with the successive legislatures with whom it has been my lot to be associated, I have witnessed in the representatives of the people a zealous and faithful discharge of public trusts and public duties. To you, gentlemen, is confided a most important trust; and by an adherence to an enlightened policy you will confirm the virtue and happiness of your constituents, and raise a lasting monument of your wisdom and patriotism. You will perpetuate the individual prosperity of Pennsylvania and enlarge the scale of her influence in maintaining the rights and dignity of the Union.

Gentlemen,—I beg you to accept my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

WILLIAM MARKS.

On motion of Messrs. Groves and Brewster,

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate be and they are hereby tendered to William Marks, Esq. for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the senate.

The Senate proceeded to choose a new Speaker, when Thomas Burnside was elected, he having received twenty two votes. The remainder of the votes were scattering.

Foreign News.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the packet ship Cincinnatus, arrived at New-York from London, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser received papers of the evening of the 5th of January.

London Jan. 5.—Accounts from Paris of the 3d, state that the well known Macgregor, of Poyais has been invited to Madrid and that he has been appointed to the command of the army intended to be raised in Spain, for the conquest of the South American Provinces."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 3: "The minister's plan for the indemnity to the emigrants, was presented to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. He is to apply annually for five years, for a vote of 600,000 rentes, and as soon as the respective claims of the emigrants shall be established by the commissioners, they shall receive their annual payments."

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 24: I have just learned, and in a way that renders the information every way worthy of attention, that it is firmly believed that a treaty has been concluded between France and St. Domingo. St. Domingo is to pay 100 millions of francs as the price of the acknowledgment of its independence, part nominally to go to Spain, as an indemnity for its portion of the island; but really to France, as pay and subsistence of French troops in Spain. The speech of the king of France, in stating that an indemnity may be given to the emigrants without increasing the taxes, seems to confirm all this.

Upon the foregoing we have only to observe, that it has been long understood, that the President of Hayti has treasured up several millions we have heard, we believe, so much as thirty millions of dollars, to indemnify the French emigrants from St. Domingo as soon as France should on that condition alone recognize the independence of the Island.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Corsair has arrived at Charleston, in 28 days passage from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 8th of January.—The following are the most interesting extracts furnished by this arrival:

Recognition by Great Britain of the Independence of Colombia and Mexico.—

Mr. Canning communicated to all the Foreign Ministers, on the afternoon of Saturday last, at the Foreign Office, that the Cabinet of his Britanic Majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the Independence of Mexico and Colombia.—Commissioners would be sent to these States charged with full powers to conclude treaties of commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition.

The recognition of Buenos Ayres, which has long possessed a settled government, may soon be expected. We understand that some further information, respecting its extent and external relations is wished for before recognizing this state. No report from Chili has yet been received.

We understand also that Col. Campbell and Mr. Ward are charged with full powers to negociate and conclude a treaty of commerce with the states in question.—Mr. Ward, who lately married a daughter of Sir John Swinburne, is accompanied by his lady, and Mr. Ball, formerly attached to the embassy in Spain, goes with Mr. Ward to Mexico.

A levy of four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose we understand, of reinforcing our army in India.

Calais, Jan. 2.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this place there has been no winter, with so long a succession of boisterous weather, as the present. From all parts of France the complaints of the farmers are prevalent, as the heavy rains have completely rotted the food in the ground which was provided for the sheep; and in some places there have been partial inundations, attended with disastrous consequences to property. The destruction at sea has equalled, if not exceeded, that of the worst years, and there is scarcely a port on the coast which has not witnessed a wreck. Here a new vessel of 180 tons, from Dieppe, was driven ashore, and wrecked. At Havre, two or three vessels met that fate; but it is remarkable that a steam vessel from Dieppe, the Duke d'Angouleme, succeeded in entering the port at the same moment that the sailing vessels were wrecked in sight of the basin.

It is an extraordinary fact, that at this early period arrangements are making to profit by the Coronation, which is to take place at Rheims in May, and which will be the most splendid ceremony ever witnessed in France. Meurice, the innkeeper, is buying up all the carriages which he can obtain, with the expectation of selling or letting them for the journey at an enormous profit.

The last Richmond Enquirer contains an article of some four or five columns, relating to the very extraordinary message of Mr. Monroe to the House of Representatives on *his own affairs*. While this letter places Mr. Monroe's conduct in a ridiculous, not to say corrupt point of view, we do not consider it at all calculated to reflect much honour on the character of either Jefferson or Madison. It appears to us from a rapid glance of the writer's statement, that Mr. Jefferson appointed Mr. Monroe Minister to France after he had been dishonoured by Washington, not because he thought him an injured man; but because he conceived it would best comport with policy to undo some of the leading measures which the prior party had advocated. And again, after Mr. Jefferson had sent back the treaty made by Mr. Monroe with England, without even submitting it to the Senate, and when Mr. Monroe's incapacity was made sufficiently apparent, and his return would have been very acceptable to Mr. Jefferson, yet he still refused to recall him for fear of offending the party. Mr. Madison with a full knowledge of these facts, not only nominated Monroe to the Senate as Secretary of State, but actually approved his accounts of doubtful issue, and which had in more than one instance been rejected by the accounting officers of the government. These are rather too strange incongruities in the characters of such men as Jefferson and Madison, for us to swallow. We shall probably publish this article at length—if false Mr. M. will have no difficulty in making it appear so—if true——the committee need not be at any difficulty about its report. *Metropolitan.*

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, *A. S. T. Mountain, Esq.* to Miss *Eliza*, eldest daughter of Mr. John Thaw, all of this city.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 27. S. B. *Ohio*, from Louisville.
" S. B. *Aurora*, do.
28. S. B. *Congress*, do.
March 1. S. B. *Wm. Penn*, do.

DEPARTED.

March 1. S. B. *Ohio*, for Louisville.
3. S. B. *Congress*, for Nashville.
" S. B. *Wm. Penn*, for St. Louis.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association

Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
100 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 and 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
March 5, 1825—tf. Agent.

Patent Mathematical Tayloring.

JOHN M'COMBS, TAYLOR,
North side of 4th, and one door west of Market Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to use the system of Mathematical Tayloring invented by Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and which is now generally introduced in several of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

This system of cutting garments is calculated, in an eminent degree, to combine neatness and durability; and is acknowledged to be far superior to all other systems, by some of the best and most experienced workmen; for it possesses the very great advantage of being applicable to every size, form and fashion—and therefore justly merits the attention of all Master Taylors.

The newest London and Philadelphia Fashions are just received from Mr. Allen Ward. Also—The Lady's Riding Habit, direct from Paris, cut agreeably to the above patent system, and braided in the first style. This Riding Habit is well calculated to please ladies of taste.

☞ Taylors wishing to purchase Patent Rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that J. M'Combs is fully empowered by Mr. Ward to sell them on moderate terms.—Those purchasing rights will be furnished with a book of Plates, together with a Protractor and Scales necessary for using the same.
March 5—3t.

VARIETY.
I WISH TO PURCHASE
5 or 6 Active Young Horses,

FROM 4 to 7 years old, from 15 to 17 hands high, well gaited, for which I will give a generous price in cash.

Having enlarged my stable, I will take a few horses at LIVERY.

Those indebted to me for longer than three months, will have the goodness to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as, in justice to myself, no longer indulgence can be given.

W. Graham, Jr.
Pittsburgh, March 4—3t.

THE AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company,
Of the City of Philadelphia,

WILL make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against loss or danger by Fire, on property of every description, viz:—On Dwelling Houses, Mills, Barns, Factories, &c. of brick, stone or wood, Merchandise, Books, and Household Furniture. Insurances on brick or stone buildings may be made perpetual; other property may be insured for seven years, in which case the premium for six years will only be charged.

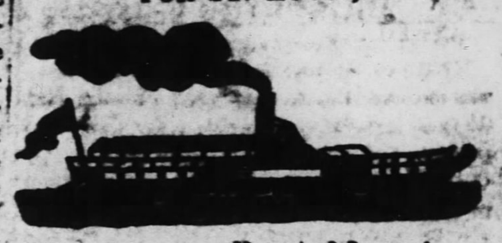
The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Ten dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum.

In case of perpetual insurance, the money deposited as premiums may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled.

The Company is prohibited by its charter, from engaging in any insurance save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities give it a just title to public confidence.

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—3t. AGENT.

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,
BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.
Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

A Splendid Chance!!

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, the magnificent

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

Third Class, containing the greatest capital of any Lottery now drawing in the United States.

$40,000 HIGHEST PRIZE

Fourteen Drawings of it are over, and only six more remain to complete the Scheme. All the grand capitals are now floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn, excepting two.

$40,000,
$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 13 of $1,000, 7 of $500,

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Adventurers should lose no time in providing themselves with chances at

CONINE'S OFFICES,
No. 32 Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

A gentleman of this city, luckily provided himself with chances at Conine's, previous to the last drawing, when one of his tickets came up the highest prize drawn, $1000, and where, it is presumed, many more of the capital prizes are for sale.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from all parts of the Union, receive the most prompt attention addressed to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
February 27.

SELECT SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the impaired state of his health, the subscriber will open a SELECT SCHOOL, on the 1st of April next, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, in the commodious building recently occupied by Messrs. Page & Gray. As the number of pupils will be limited, the price of tuition will be enhanced to $5 per quarter, including quills, pencils, and ink. Prompt payment for tuition will be expected on the first of October, January, July and April, whether the term of a quarter shall have expired or not. Every exertion shall be made to expedite the progress of the pupils. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages that this School will afford, will please register their names previously to the first of April next; but a preference will be given to a select number, from the school now under the superintendence of the subscriber.

N. R. Smith.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber for tuition, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of April next.
March 5—4t. N. R. S.

TO LET,
The Log House,

ON the corner of Smithfield and Third Streets, suitable for a Blacksmith, Wagon Maker, Cooper, or any such trade, as it is central, and has room for a shed-shop. Apply to

F. B. Holmes.
March 4—4t.

An Ordinance,
Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

BE IT ORDAINED *and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorised and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of One and Two Dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in One Dollar bills and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission.

That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn and defaced City Bills now in circulation, and the said Bills, by this Ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city, and that the faith and corporate property of the city be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*
James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.
THOMAS BAIRD, *Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.*
March 5—3t.

To the Public.

SOME time in April, 1820, I executed a Power of Attorney to Aaron Sullivan, Samuel Cowen, and Noble Calhoun, authorising them to transact certain business therein set forth, as my Attornies in fact. Now, this is to notify all persons that a final settlement of said trust was made on the 19th day of June, 1824, and all power by me vested in said Sullivan, Cowen and Calhoun, is hereby revoked, and I will not consider myself answerable for any of their acts since that date.

Peter H. Patterson.
February 25, 1825—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1825.

Correspondence. We cannot afford room for "A Hearer's" very long and able essay on Mr. Owen's system.

☞ *Franklin Bank of Columbus.*—Reports injurious to the credit of this Bank were lately put in circulation, by which its notes suffered a depression in the money market. Recent large exchanges made with the Bank have proved these reports to be groundless, and its notes are now taken at our Exchange Offices at the usual rates of good current money.

Fire Insurance.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. George Cochran, of Rich'd. has been appointed *Agent*, for this city, of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

We have received the first number of "The People's Spy," a German paper published weekly at the office of the Greensburgh Gazette. It is neatly executed with new types, on a demy sheet, and is afforded to subscribers at one dollar per annum. We wish success to the undertaking.

The Franklin Gazette says "Mr. Clay has *certainly* accepted from the President elect the appointment of Secretary of State."

Internal Improvement.—A great number of petitions continue to be presented in the legislature for connecting the eastern and western waters by a canal. On the 23d ult. in Senate, Mr. Hobart offered two resolutions; the one, for authorizing the Governor to appoint seven persons as a Board of commissioners, for internal improvement, whose duty it shall be to examine and report on the principal canal routes within this state, and to commence immediately, the necessary operations for effecting a canal from a point below the confluence of the Juniata with the Susquehannah, to the Swatara, and another canal from Pittsburgh to the Kiskeminitas—the commissioners to be paid by the state: the other, for taxing "all properties or incomes not now subject to county rates or levies," to be appropriated to internal improvements.

On the 24th, in the House, Mr. Kane offered a resolution for the appointment of a similar Board, to survey the different canal routes; to receive no pay for their services, but to be allowed such reasonable sums as they shall actually expend in the discharge of their duties. The Harrisburgh Chronicle says, "We presume that the society for internal improvement of the state, lately formed in Philadelphia, are willing to defray the expense of making surveys, should the legislature constitute such a board as is proposed by Mr. Kane."

The next Cabinet. We have before us two letters from Washington, which state as matter of certainty, that Mr. Adams' four Secretaries will be as follows:—*Henry Clay*, of Kentucky, Secretary of State, *Richard Rush*, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, *James Barbour*, of Virginia, Secretary of War, *Samuel L. Southard*, of New-Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. *Baltimore Patriot.*

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Gentlemen of the Senate. Circumstances make it necessary that I should leave you in few days and repair to the seat of government of the United States, I therefore resign the situation I occupy as Speaker and request that you will now proceed to elect one in my place.

Gentlemen, during the time that I have presided over the deliberations of the body not only during the present session but at four preceding ones, I acknowledge with heart felt gratitude, the kindness, confidence and support I have so uninterruptedly enjoyed; and if I have discharged my duty satisfactorily, it has been owing much more to the aid and assistance that have at all times been afforded to me, than to any merit of my own, and shall forever reflect with pride and pleasure, upon the candor and liberality which I have experienced.

I am now about to leave you to enter on the duties of that station which the legislature has been pleased to assign me. I shall carry with me the pleasing reflection, that the interest of my native state is lodged in the hands of watchful and faithful sentinels of the people's freedom. In my intercourse with the successive legislatures with whom it has been my lot to be associated, I have witnessed in the representatives of the people a zealous and faithful discharge of public trusts and public duties. To you, gentlemen, is confided a most important trust; and by an adherence to an enlightened policy you will confirm the virtue and happiness of your constituents, and raise a lasting monument of your wisdom and patriotism. You will perpetuate the individual prosperity of Pennsylvania and enlarge the scale of her influence in maintaining the rights and dignity of the Union.

Gentlemen.—I beg you to accept my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

WILLIAM MARKS.

On motion of Messrs. Groves and Brewster,

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate be and they are hereby tendered to William Marks, Esq. for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the senate.

The Senate proceeded to choose a new Speaker, when Thomas Burnside was elected, he having received twenty two votes. The remainder of the votes were scattering.

Foreign News.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the packet ship Cincinnatus, arrived at New-York from London, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser received papers of the evening of the 5th of January.

London Jan. 5.—Accounts from Paris of the 3d, state that the well known Macgregor, of Poyais has been invited to Madrid and that he has been appointed to the command of the army intended to be raised in Spain, for the conquest of the South American Provinces."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 3: "The minister's plan for the indemnity to the emigrants, was presented to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. He is to apply annually for five years, for a vote of 600,000 rentes, and as soon as the respective claims of the emigrants shall be established by the commissioners, they shall receive their annual payments."

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 24: I have just learned, and in a way that renders the information every way worthy of attention, that it is firmly believed that a treaty has been concluded between France and St. Domingo. St. Domingo is to pay 100 millions of francs as the price of the acknowledgment of its independence; part nominally to go to Spain, as an indemnity for its portion of the island; but really to France, as pay and subsistence of French troops in Spain. The speech of the king of France, in stating that an indemnity may be given to the emigrants without increasing the taxes, seems to confirm all this.

Upon the foregoing we have only to observe, that it has been long understood, that the President of Hayti has treasured up several millions we have heard, we believe, so much as thirty millions of dollars, to indemnify the French emigrants from St. Domingo as soon as France should on that condition alone recoguize the independence of the Island.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Corsair has arrived at Charleston, in 23 days passage from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 8th of January.—The following are the most interesting extracts furnished by this arrival:

Recognition by Great Britain of the Independence of Colombia and Mexico:—

Mr. Canning communicated to all the Foreign Ministers, on the afternoon of Saturday last, at the Foreign Office, that the Cabinet of his Britanic Majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the Independence of Mexico and Colombia.—Commissioners would be sent to these States charged with full powers to conclude treaties of commerce between them and this country, founded on that recognition.

The recognition of Buenos Ayres, which has long possessed a settled government, may soon be expected. We understand that some further information, respecting its extent and external relations is wished for before recognizing this state. No report from Chili has yet been received.

We understand also that Col. Campbell and Mr. Ward are charged with full powers to negociate and conclude a treaty of commerce with the states in question.—Mr. Ward, who lately married a daughter of Sir John Swinburne, is accompanied by his lady, and Mr. Ball, formerly attached to the embassy in Spain, goes with Mr. Ward to Mexico.

A levy of four thousand additional troops will take place immediately, for the purpose we understand, of reinforcing our army in India.

Calais, Jan. 2.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this place there has been no winter, with so long a succession of boisterous weather, as the present. From all parts of France the complaints of the farmers are prevalent, as the heavy rains have completely rotted the food in the ground which was provided for the sheep; and in some places there have been partial inundations, attended with disastrous consequences to property. The destruction at sea has equalled, if not exceeded, that of the worst years, and there is scarcely a port on the coast which has not witnessed a wreck. Here a new vessel of 180 tons, from Dieppe, was driven ashore, and wrecked. At Havre, two or three vessels met that fate; but it is remarkable that a steam vessel from Dieppe, the Duke d'Angouleme, succeeded in entering the port at the same moment that the sailing vessels were wrecked in sight of the basin.

It is an extraordinary fact, that at this early period arrangements are making to profit by the Coronation, which is to take place at Rheims in May, and which will be the most splendid ceremony ever witnessed in France. Meurice, the innkeeper, is buying up all the carriages which he can obtain, with the expectation of selling or letting them for the journey at an enormous profit.

The last Richmond Enquirer contains an article of some four or five columns, relating to the very extraordinary message of Mr. Monroe to the House of Representatives on *his own affairs*. While this letter places Mr. Monroe's conduct in a ridiculous, not to say corrupt point of view, we do not consider it at all calculated to reflect much honour on the characters of either Jefferson or Madison. It appears to us from a rapid glance of the writer's statement, that Mr. Jefferson appointed Mr. Monroe Minister to France after he had been dishonoured by Washington, not because he thought him an injured man; but because he conceived it would best comport with policy to undo some of the leading measures which the prior party had advocated. And again, after Mr. Jefferson had sent back the treaty made by Mr. Monroe with England, without even submitting it to the Senate, and when Mr. Monroe's incapacity was made sufficiently apparent, and his return would have been very acceptable to Mr. Jefferson, yet he still refused to recall him for fear of offending the party. Mr. Madison with a full knowledge of these facts, not only nominated Monroe to the Senate as Secretary of State, but actually approved his accounts of doubtful issue, and which had in more than one instance been rejected by the accounting officers of the government. These are rather too strange incongruities in the characters of such men as Jefferson and Madison, for us to swallow. We shall probably publish this article at length—if false Mr. M. will have no difficulty in making it appear so—if true——the committee need not be at any difficulty about its report. *Metropolitan.*

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, *J. S. T. Mountain, Esq.* to Miss *Eliza*, eldest daughter of Mr. John Thaw, all of this city.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 27. S. B. *Ohio*, from Louisville.
" S. B. *Aurora*, do.
28. S. B. *Congress*, do.
March 1. S. B. *Wm. Penn*, do.

DEPARTED.

March 1. S. B. *Ohio*, for Louisville.
3. S. B. *Congress*, for Nashville.
" S. B. *Wm. Penn*, for St. Louis.

THE PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association

Have received, in addition to their former stock,

100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
100 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 and 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,

Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
March 5, 1825—tf. Agent.

Patent Mathematical Tayloring.

JOHN M'COMBS, TAYLOR,

North side of 4th, and one door west of Market Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to use the system of Mathematical Tayloring invented by Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and which is now generally introduced in several of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

This system of cutting garments is calculated, in an eminent degree, to combine neatness and durability; and is acknowledged to be far superior to all other systems, by some of the best and most experienced workmen; for it possesses the very great advantage of being applicable to every size, form and fashion—and therefore justly merits the attention of all Master Taylors.

The newest London and Philadelphia Fashions are just received from Mr. Allen Ward. Also—The Lady's Riding Habit, direct from Paris, cut agreeably to the above patent system, and braided in the first style. This Riding Habit is well calculated to please ladies of taste.

☞ Taylors wishing to purchase Patent Rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that J. M'Combs is fully empowered by Mr. Ward to sell them on moderate terms.—Those purchasing rights will be furnished with a book of Plates, together with a Protractor and Scales necessary for using the same.

March 5—3t.

VARIETY.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

5 or 6 Active Young Horses,

FROM 4 to 7 years old, from 15 to 17 hands high, well gaited, for which I will give a generous price in cash.

Having enlarged my stable, I will take a few horses at LIVERY.

Those indebted to me for longer than three months, will have the goodness to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as, in justice to myself, no longer indulgence can be given.

W. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, March 4—3t.

THE AMERICAN

Fire Insurance Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

WILL make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against loss or danger by Fire, on property of every description, viz:—On Dwelling Houses, Mills, Barns, Factories, &c. of brick, stone or wood, Merchandise, Books, and Household Furniture. Insurances on brick or stone buildings may be made perpetual; other property may be insured for seven years, in which case the premium for six years will only be charged.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Ten dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum.

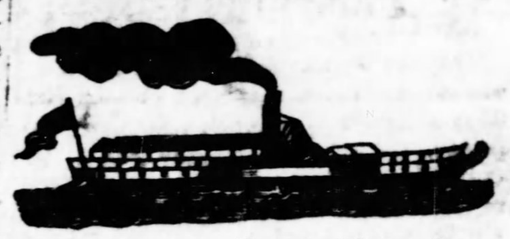
In case of perpetual insurance, the money deposited as premiums may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled.

The Company is prohibited by its charter, from engaging in any insurance save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities give it a just title to public confidence.

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.

Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t]

A Splendid Chance!!

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, the magnificent

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

Third Class, containing the greatest capital of any Lottery now drawing in the United States.

$40,000 HIGHEST PRIZE!

Fourteen Drawings of it are over, and only six more remain to complete the Scheme. All the grand capitals are now floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn, excepting two.

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 13 of $1,000, 7 of $500,

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Adventurers should lose no time in providing themselves with chances at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No 32 Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

A gentleman of this city, luckily provided himself with chances at Conine's, previous to the last drawing, when one of his tickets came up the highest prize drawn, $1000, and where, it is presumed, many more of the capital prizes are for sale.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from all parts of the Union, receive the most prompt attention addressed to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

February 27.

SELECT SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the impaired state of his health, the subscriber will open a SELECT SCHOOL, on the 1st of April next, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, in the commodious building recently occupied by Messrs. Page & Gray. As the number of pupils will be limited, the price of tuition will be enhanced to $5 per quarter, including quills, pencils, and ink Prompt payment for tuition will be expected on the first of October, January, July and April, whether the term of a quarter shall have expired or not. Every exertion shall be made to expedite the progress of the pupils. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages that this School will afford, will please register their names previously to the first of April next; but a preference will be given to a select number, from the school now under the superintendence of the subscriber.

N. R. Smith.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber for tuition, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of April next.

March 5—4t. N. R. S.

TO LET,

The Log House,

ON the corner of Smithfield and Third Streets, suitable for a Blacksmith, Wagon Maker, Cooper, or any such trade, as it is central, and has room for a shed-shop. Apply to

F. B. Holmes.

March 4—4t.

An Ordinance,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

BE IT ORDAINED *and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of One and Two Dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in One Dollar bills and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission.

That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn and defaced City Bills now in circulation, and the said Bills, by this Ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city, and that the faith and corporate property of the city be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 26th day of February, A D 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

THOMAS BAIRD, *Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.*

March 5—3t.

To the Public.

SOME time in April, 1820, I executed a Power of Attorney to Aaron Sullivan, Samuel Cowen, and Noble Calhoun, authorizing them to transact certain business therein set forth, as my Attornies in fact. Now, this is to notify all persons that a final settlement of said trust was made on the 18th day of June, 1824, and all power by me vested in said Sullivan, Cowen and Calhoun, is hereby revoked, and I will not consider myself accountable for any of their acts since that time.

Peter H. Patterson.

February 25, 1825—3t*

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—If your readers have not been satisfied with the political productions of fellow Essays, I think the following effusion will heighten the gratification they have felt in the tender and pathetic language of the respective muse. CLIO.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MISS MARIA SPAHR.

PURE the drops that angels weep
On the turf where virgins sleep;
Heavenly blooms the blushing rose,
Where their silken eyelids close;
Bright the beams the sun doth shed
On their soft and grassy bed;
Silvery there are Luna's beams,
Tripping sweet and fairy dreams.
There Aurora brings the dawn,
To salute the dewy lawn,
There her rosy fingers play,
And usher in returning day;
There her brother's burning lip
Longs the pearly tears to sip;
There he lingering looks at even,
From his golden couch in heaven;
There the stars their vigils keep,
There do kindred spirits weep,—
That blest spot's Maria's bed,—
There she rests her youthful head;
There is closed her beaming eye,
There is hushed her heaving sigh;
Sleek is cold and lovely rest,
Is that warm and feeling breast;
And wet with angel tears, the face,
Sorrowing friendship loves to trace
But, farewell—the tearful eye,
And the heart-expanding sigh,
Toll thy lonely feet to tread
Homeward from the sacred dead.

A SCHOOLFELLOW.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CANTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan 14, 1825—tf

The New, Fast-running and Substantial Steam Boat.

Friendship,

Captain Wm. Hulbert.

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh Feb. 11.—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat.

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place from the 15th to the 20th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage (having superior accomodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

Extensive Book Sale.

On Saturday, the 12th of March,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. and half past 2, P. M.

AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,

Will be disposed of

THE WHOLE EXHIBITIVE STOCK OF

Books,

Comprising an extensive collection in *Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,*

Among which are many rare and valuable

EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—3t.

TO RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have for Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES,
Twenty-Five Bales

COTTON,

NEW CROP,

Forty Casks Refined,

SALTPETRE,

300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.

40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*

3000lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers.

Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill

For Nashville,

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

Allen & Grant.

February 4, 1825—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening.—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

☞The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J. B. & Co.

Richardson's Philadelphia

PRINTING INK,

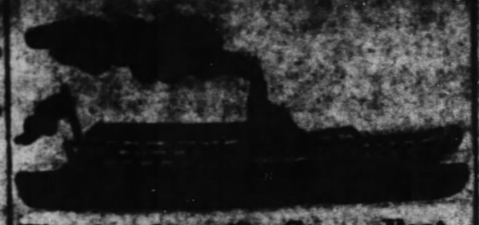
WARRANTED equal to any (of the same name and price,) made in the U. States, adapted to the seasons of summer, winter, and moderate weather; in small kegs; recommended by the test of trial—sold, and to be sold at the usual prices of good ink in this city.

R. Patterson, Agent,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 11—3t*

THE ST. LOUIS.



The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GENERAL BROWN,

WILL leave this place about the 20th of March. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14—tf.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,

Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.

A large assortment of

TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, & Dry Goods.

R. & J. TOWNE.

Wood above Second Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t.

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl.

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 cost Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 30—tf.

NEW STORE.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS: Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,

Adjoining the Copper and Tin shop of L. Peterson.

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders, for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size,

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7—3m*

JOHNSON'S

Unchangeable Philadelphia

PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by

J. H. Lambdin, Agent.

ALSO—

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial

PRINTING PAPERS.

December 21—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning & Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to No. 20.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1824. tf

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S & R.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next,

THE HOUSE, at present occupied as the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
104	"	100	is	5,200
1300	"	50	is	5,200
10608	"	16	is	20,800
		8	is	84,864
12,120	Prizes.			$205,820
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Street

PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

Wilmot, in Harmonie, Pa.

A PERSON who is capable of Teaching all the branches of English and Classical Education. To such an one, a dwelling and the necessary house will be furnished gratis, together with other accommodations. Suitable Trustees are appointed, and every thing will be in readiness to commence the School on the 1st of April next. No certain salary will be promised, but the Teacher will be entitled to all the tuition money. As an inducement, it may be said that a considerable number of scholars are now waiting for the opening of the school. Letters addressed to the subscriber, to William Hays, Pittsburgh, John Gilmore, Butler, or Samuel Power, Beaver, (now in Harrisburgh,) will be punctually attended to.

Abraham Zeigler.

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Catalogue of Valuable Books.

TO be had of LUKE LOOMIS, at the store of H. Holdship, a Catalogue of a stock of valuable Miscellaneous, Theological, and Classical BOOKS, belonging to the estate of the late David Hogan, Philadelphia, now selling at very reduced prices, and the balance to be sold at public sale on the first of March next, at the store, No. 295, Market Street, Philadelphia.

February 11, 1825. 3t*

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash,

April 9—tf.

For Rent,

A BRASS FOUNDRY,—Shop Tools and patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

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RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, continue to make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

On property of every description, in TOWN or COUNTRY, to wit:

On dwelling houses, of brick, stone or wood,
Barns and out-houses of the same materials,
Stock in trade of every description,
Mills and factories of all classes,
Vessels in port and on the stocks,
Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Wearing Apparel, and in fine upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready money, excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire.

Insurances on brick or stone buildings in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this state and the states adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof, for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for insurance in the county accompanied with an accurate description of the property and a reference to some respectable citizens will be promptly attended to.

The very considerable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin and his family from beggary, and the business is unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which with ample capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Office No. 101, Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

Job Bacon,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26. [Feb. 11—3t]

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—If your readers have been pleased with the poetical productions of Miss H——, I think the following effusion will heighten the gratification they have felt in the tender and descriptive imagery of her expressive muse. CLIO.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MISS MARIA SPAHR.

PURE the drops that angels weep
On the turf where virgins sleep;
Sweetly blooms the blushing rose,
Where their silken eyelids close;
Bright the beams the sun doth shed
On their soft and grassy bed;
Silvery there are Luna's beams,
Prompting sweet and fairy dreams:
There Aurora brings the dawn,
To salute the dewy lawn,
There her rosy fingers play,
And usher in returning day;
There her brother's burning lip
Longs the pearly tears to sip;
There he lingering looks at even,
From his golden couch in heaven;
There the stars their vigils keep,
There do kindred spirits weep,—
That blest spot's Maria's bed,
There she rests her youthful head;
There is closed her beaming eye,
There is hushed her heaving sigh;
Sunk in cold and lovely rest,
Is that warm and feeling breast;
And wet with angel tears, the face,
Sorrowing friendship loves to trace:
But, farewell—the tearful eye,
And the heart-expanding sigh,
Tell my lonely feet to tread
Homeward from the sacred dead.

A SCHOOLFELLOW.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CANTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan 14, 1825—tf

The New, Fast-running and Substantial Steam Boat.

Friendship,

Captain Wm. Hulbert.

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh Feb. 11.—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat.

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place from the 15th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage (having superior accomodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms.

Y H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

Extensive Book Sale.

On Saturday, the 12th of March,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. and half past 2, P. M.

AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,

Will be disposed of

THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK OF

Books,

Comprising an extensive collection in

Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,

Among which are many rare and valuable

EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—5t.

TO RENT,

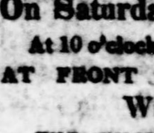
From the first day of April next, THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have for Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES,
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,

NEW CROP,



Forty Casks Refined,
SALTPETRE,
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers.

☞Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill

For Nashville,

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

Allen & Grant.

February 4, 1825—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

☞The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J. B. & Co.

Richardson's Philadelphia PRINTING INK,

WARRANTED equal to any (of the same name and price,) made in the U. States, adapted to the seasons of summer, winter, and moderate weather; in small kegs; recommended by the test of trial;—sold, and to be sold at the usual prices of good Ink in this city.

R. Patterson, Agent,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 11—m3t

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GENERAL BROWN,

WILL leave this place about the 10th of March. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14—tf.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,

Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.

A large assortment of

TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, & Dry Goods.

R. & J. TOWNE.

Wood above Second Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t.

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl.

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

NEW STORE.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,

Adjoining the Copper and Tin shop of L. Peterson.

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders, for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size,

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7—3m*

JOHNSON'S

Unchangeable Philadelphia

PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by

J. H. Lambdin, Agent.

ALSO—

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial

PRINTING PAPERS.

December 31—m1y

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning & Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to No. 20.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1824. tf.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

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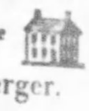

Geo. Miltenberger.

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Barns and out-houses of the same materials,
Stock in trade of every description,
Mills and factories of all classes,
Vessels in port and on the stocks,
Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Wearing Apparel, and in fine upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready money, excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire.

Insurances on brick or stone buildings in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this state and the states adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof, for a proportionate premium.

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In the case of perpetual insurances the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for insurance in the county accompanied with an accurate description of the property and a reference to some respectable citizens will be promptly attended to.

The very considerable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin and his family from beggary, and the business is unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which with ample capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Office No. 101, Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

Job Bacon,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26. [Feb. 11—3t]